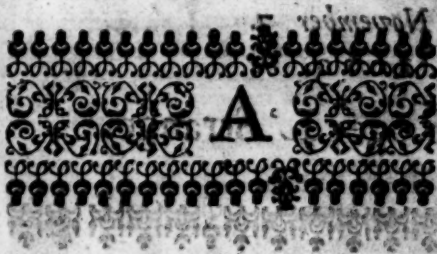




ANTAMI RPTMI





IMPRIMATUR,

November 7.

1663.

Roger L' Strange.



Gordon's

Lyonsman

Tyrocinium Linguae Latinae,
OR THE
LATINE APPRENTICE
MADE
FREE-MAN;

Wherein are Discussed the Difficulties which do Incumber those who have to Translate the English Particles, Moods, and Tenses, according to the Latine Idome, or to make the Reduction of Verbs, and Participles, from Actives to Passives, from Personals to Impersonals, from Finits to Infinites, or Contrariwise;

To these are Subjoyn'd the Differences and Proprieties of Latine Particles, such as, *Suus, Sui, Ipse, Quidam, Quispiam, &c.* And an Alphabetical Catalogue of Verbs, which under one Signification will have diverse Regiments and Constructions.

In the Last Place followeth (as an Epiphonema) most Usefull and Methodical Rules of Composing.

Ovid. { *Principiis obsta, sero Medicina paratur*
 { *Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.*

Published for the Instruction of Youth, By *Alex. Gordon*, Gent.

L O N D O N; Printed by T. M. For *Mathias Walker*, at the Sign of the three Hearts, at the West end of *St. Paul's*, 1664.

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FOR THE
Right Honourable,
HENRY HOWARD Esquire,

Eldest Son of the Right Honourable Henry Howard Esquire, and Heir Apparent to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke, Premier Earle, and Premier Baron of England, and First of the HOWARDS.

Most Honoured SIR,



Hope I shall not need a further Apology for this Presumption, then to let Your Honour understand, that I have been known a Servant to Your most Illustrious Family, and have been Dignified with the Quality of Conductor (As Tutor) to Your Noble Cousin, Mr. John Howard, Only

A 3

Son

22. 21. The Epistle

Son to that Incomparable Person,
the Right Honourable, my Lord
Viscount Andever, and Heir ap-
parent to the House of Berkshire;
*Quem terris tantum ostenderunt
fata,* An inestimable Jewel, that
Nature but shewed, and straight
put up again. This Gem being
thus Ravished from the World,
and me, to whom I originally in-
tended this Service, Eloquent rea-
son cast me upon this boldness, to
make my Addresse to Your Most
Honourable Patronage, who are
the Heyre of all the Hopes of all
Your Superexcellent House, and
the Top of so Numerous and No-
ble a Family, next after Your most
Illustrious Father, who hath by
His known Gallantry, and Tran-
scendent

Dedictory.

scendent Generosity superadded
more Lustre and Glory to his dead
Ancestors than ever he received
from them, though all so Eminent-
ly Recorded in the Book of Fame;
In the next place, I presume Your
Noble Goodness will be more in-
clinable to Pardon this great
Boldness that I have taken, to
Plant Your Honour'd Name in the
Frontispiece of this Tyrocinium,
it being so suitable to Your Tender
Years; and I hope it will prove
usefull for Your Honour, and all
the Nobility of the Nation, to
make Your Ingress more easie into
the Latine Tongue; which with
Your other Perfections, that all
the World already not only Prog-
nosticates, but reads in Your pre-

The Epistle, &c.

sent Epitome, will (I doubt not) place you in a greater Volume, amongst all those Glorious Heroes, before spoken of, under the Canopy of Immortality; and if this small Mite of Mine, may contribute any thing towards it, I shall arrive at my utmost ambition, which is (next after my Deceased Master) to have Served so Princely a Person as Your Self, and to be Honoured so far as to be Owned still, by Your Most Excellent Family, in Quality of a Servant; and by Your Great Goodness; As,

Sir,

Your Most Humble Honourer,

and Oblidged Faithful Creature,

Alexander Gordon.



THE
P R E F A C E
TO THE
R E A D E R.

MAny there are that think that a Scholler, who hath been carefully Instructed in his Rules of Grammer, and hath Learned his Syntax several times over, needs no further Instruction for matter of Composing; But it is not known by Experience, the most evident Demonstration in Nature, that, notwithstanding the Grammatical Theorie done in the exactest manner, Young beginners when they come to the Practical part, do not onely stick, but fall into great absurdities and faults, no lesse worthy of Pitty then Remedy; The reason hereof is so manifest, that there can be nothing said against it; to wit, that every Language hath its own Dialect,

The Preface

Dialect, or particular way of speaking, the Latine hath its Latinismes, the English its Anglicismes, but of the last of the Grammer makes not (nor cannot) any mention, therefore it is no marvel, if one that hath learned his Grammer, faile exceedingly, when he meets with difficulties whereof he hath heard nothing. And as often as this falls out, our Young Schollers striving to Regulate the Latine by the English Phrase, stumble into most Ridiculous errors, not knowing the Antipathie and diversity that is oftentimes found betwixt two Languages, As for Example.

The English Verbs are often to be rendred into Latine by the Active Voice, when they are of themselves of the Passive; and contrariwise, by the Passive, when they are in the Active; As, *Cicero* is followed by all Orators; If you would say according to the English Dialect; *Cicero sequitur ab omnibus Oratoribus*, you should

to the Reader.

should be guilty of Incongruity, because a Deponent hath no Passive Voice, wherefore you must put it Actively into Latine, and say, *Ciceronem sequuntur omnes Oratores* : I am well pleased with your Civility ; here your English Verb is of the Passive Voice, and in Latine it is put Actively, thus ; *Placet mihi tua urbanitas* ; But in following your English Phrase, you would say, *Placeor tuâ urbanitate*, Although it hath not the Passive Voice.

Oftentimes there goeth Prepositions in the English before the Infinitive ; As, Without drinking, without eating, before drinking, or eating ; so that in this Case, if one would follow the English phrase, and say ; *Sinè manducare, antequàm Libere, antequàm, manducare*, He would be Ridiculously Incongruous.

But what shall I say of the diversity of the Tenses in both Languages ? which is so great, that the Imperfect of the English, is often express'd by
the

The Epistle

the Present in the Latine; As, He loves you so much, that he would loose his life for you, *Ita te amat, ut pro te vitam amittat.* Sometimes the Present Tense of the English is rendered by the Perfect Tense of the Latine, and the English Perfect by the Plusquam Perfect.

Neither can the English Gerunds or Participles be put by the same Gerunds & Participles of the Latine, and we are often necessitate, to reduce the Participles to the Finite Mood of the Verbs from which they descend, specially, when the Verbs have no participle, and then it is hard to know in what Tense they are to be put.

Besides all these difficulties, consider how hard a thing it is, to change the English Particles, such as, (*That What, By, Of, &c.*) into the Particles and wayes of speaking suitable to the Latine: seeing they are so diversly taken in both Languages.

Lastly, That I may not insist in shewing

to the Reader.

shewing a thing of it self so manifest, what grosse mistakes are there seen amongst young beginners, in not knowing the Nature and Proprieties of the Latine Particles? such; As, *A-
lius, Alter, Quisque, Aliquis Quidam,
Sui, Suus, &c.*

Of all which difficulties (and that not small ones) your Grammer gives you no Solution: neither can it Arme you, against the Pains and Troubles that is found in Translating the English into Latine; seeing it was onely moulded to Initiate us in the Rules and Artifice of the Latine Tongue, and not to discusse the difficulties arising from the Translation of strange Tongues and Languages.

Wherefore to supply this defect, and to give young beginners greater Facility and Encouragement, I have by much Industry and Pains, Compendis'd and Expounded in this little Book, the most Important and Obvious difficulties, that we meet with in Composing; when we have to do
with

The Epistle, &c.

with the English particles; *As, When, What, That, &c.* or with the Latine Particles; such as, *Aliquis, Quidam, Quispiam, Sui, Suus, &c.* or when we are to change the English Moods and Tenses, into the Moods and Tenses of the Latine; or if there be any reductions to be made from the Active to the Passive; from an Impersonal, to a Personal, from the Infinite Mood, to the Finite, and contrariwise; to which I have added, a Catalogue of Verbs, which have diverse Regiments and Constructions under one signification; with the most considerable Verbs, that in changing their signification, change their Construction; and a most curious and sure Methode to be practised in Composing. But although this Work stood me in great Pains, and long Studie; Yet, I will hold my self well satisfied and recompenced, if you can Reap any Profit thereby, the which, I heartily wish and pray for; who is,

Your Well-wisher and Servant,

Alexander Gordon.

*The Book-Seller, to all
Ingenious Youths, Especially
those of Sheffield, in York-
Shire.*

Dear Country Men;

FEaring that you should have
Charged me with the De-
testible Vice of *Ingratitude*
(having from your AIR Re-
ceived my BIRTH and EDUCATION)
if at this occasion I should have been
forgetfull of Your Advancement,
when I am in some Capacity to Con-
tribute thereto, I thought this a fit
oppertunity for the better vindica-
tion of my Self from the aforesaid
Crime, and to give a most evident
proof of the Zeal I have for Your
Progress in *Virtue* and good *Liter-
ature*. It is my good fortune to Print
a *Book* so Ingeniously contrived and
fitted for all sorts of Persons that in-
tend to attain the Perfection of the
Latine Tongue that it can sooner be
Par-

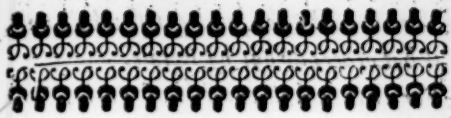
The Book-Seller to the Reader.

Paralleled then be enough Com-
mended, though both Impossible.

Yet least I seem to cry it up above
its Merit, I wish you not to pass Sen-
tence before due Perusal, and then I
doubt not but you will dignifie it
with some Loftier *Elogium* and Com-
mendation than what hath fallen
from my Unlearned Pen. Where-
fore *Country-Men*, since I am so hap-
py as to have the Publishing and
Vending of this *Inestimable Book*,
I should have justly been Taxed with
Ingratitude, a most unnatural Vice;
If I had not by some means (then
which none seemed to me more fit-
ting then this) to Acquaint You
therewith, desiring your pains in
perusal, that thereby You may be
*Arts-Master, and Free Men in the La-
tine Tongue*; Is the continual Wishes
Of; *Dear Country Men*,

Your *Affectionate Friend*
and *Servant*,

MATHIAS WALKER.



T O M Y
Honoured Friend
Mr. *Alexander Gordon*,
On His Most Excellent,
Tyrocinium Linguae Latinae.

Dear Friend;

TIs said the work that's well begun,
Is half at least already done
The Latine Tongue (if that be true)
Is here in breif, half taught by You;
And if that half be more than whole,
You are the Master of the Schole,
Must teach our Teachers, and the first,
That ever I could see, that durst,
Attempt amongst the Learned Throng,
To Rudiment aright, the Latine Tongue.

Dimidium
facti qui
bene cœpi-
t, habet.

Dimidium
plus toto.

*Thou open'st Shop, and giv'st whole Sale,
What others do but by Retale.*

Totum con-
stat ex par-
tibus.

For as the whole consists of Parts,

So Particles accomplish Arts ;

Anima est
totam toto
& tota in
qualibet
parte.

*Thus whole in part, and whole in all,
Thou'rt Soul of Art Scholaſtical.*

J. M. A. M.

Ludi-Magister.

To



T O M Y
Ingenious Friend,
Mr. *Alexander Gordon*:

Requiring my Judgement upon His,
Tyrocinium Linguae Latinae.

Sir,

(Friend,
When you command the judgment of your
You do not sure oblige him to commend,
Or favour what you write, but do desire
His strictest censure, as a Test of Fire;
Nor can you bribe my Judgement, you shall be
Not purchas'd dear, nor yet so'd cheap by me.

I'll tell you of your faults, and I must say
You have done ill, at this high time of day,
To offer yet more Light; which being done
Seem's like a Candle lighted to the Sun,
Or drops t' augment the Sea, and 't oddly looks,
That learning should be overwhelm'd with Books,
Which like or'riden Horses, are soon soyl'd,
And Nauseous turn, as Cramb thats twice boild

Tet

Yet Methods may be several, and Books
Like the same dishes, vary with the Cooks ;
So then the World may pardon you and say
To the same place, thou goest a new found way :
Though after many, yet thou follow'st none,
Thy way tends clearly to perfection.

But yet another Quarrel doth occur
Against thy Book, which gives the greatest slur,
That thou dost prostitute the Latine Tongue,
To Porters, Carmen, and the num'rous throng
Of Common People, nay to th' other Sex,
Whose constant course, is for to Plague and Vex
The world with torrent of their tongues too much,
It is suppos'd you would not have yours such ;
But well, t' excuse that fault, it may be say'd
That tongue by tongue as Burne, by fire is lay'd ;
And 'tis presum'd, those tongues (if not subdu'd)
Would, with a Lingua, never be so Rude :
Then teach'em tongue it right, and ben't asham'd
To make a woman to be Linguisht Fam'd.

These are th' Exceptions I have met, and true,
And salv'd them, but not flatter'd Book, or You.

H. R. *Amica Veritas.*

Tyrociniūm



Tyrocinium Linguae Latinae.

CHAP. I. Of the Particle (*That*.)



H E N this Particle (*That*) may be changed into any of those Following; to wit, *which*, *who*, *whom*, then of Necessity it must be rendered in the Latine; by the Relative (*qui*, *que*, *quod*,) which according to the Nature of the Verb following, will be put in divers cases; As in the Accusative, when the Verb following is an Active; an Example, I have read the Book *that* you did write, *id est*, which you did write; *Vidi librum quem scripsisti*; The Injury *that* I forgot, *id est*, which I forgot; *Injuria cujus oblitus sum*; The Man *that* I hurt, *homo cui nocui*.

But if (*That*) cannot be changed into none of the above mentioned Particles, then you must have recourse to the Rules following.

(*That*) Following English Verbs which
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are expressed in Latine be any of these ; *dico, affirmo, credo, puto, scio, intelligo, narro, commemoro, memini, spero, pollicior*, and many others of the like signification, is cut off in the Latine, and the Verb following it, is put by the Infinitive Mood ; As, I say that Peter is a good Man, *Dico Petrum esse probum* ; I hope that Paul will become Learned, *Credo Paulum fore Doctum*. Take heed of saying, *spero, quod Paulus futurus sit doctus* ; Trusting to the Authorities of some Ancient Writers, who studied more to make their concepts, and notions be understood, then to the purity and Elegancy of Speech ; neither take for your warrant in this point, the Ecclesiastical Writers, who for the too frequent use of this way of speaking, *Credo quod Paulus futurus sit Doctus*, do clearly hold out the verity of the Proverb, *Grammaticæ Leges plerumque Ecclesia Spernit*.

When (*That*) doth follow in your English Verbs of fear, which are put in the Latine by, *timeo, metuo, vereor*, and their Synonimes or Verbs of the like signification ; you must know if you fear any thing, which you would not wish to come to passe, or if you fear that any thing will not come to passe which you desire should fall out. If it be the first sort of fear,

fear, then the Particle (*That*) is put be (*ne*) as the Scholler fears that the Master comes to know his ignorance; *Vere-
tur Scholaſticus ne ignorantiam ſuam reſciat
Preceptor*, which he would not wiſh to
come to paſſe, leaſt it being known, he
ſhould ſuffer for it.

If in place of (*That*) you have (*Leaſt*)
as the Scholler fears leaſt the Maſter come
to know his ignorance; it is to be done
with, as you have heard of (*That*;) But
if your fear be the ſecond ſort, then
(*That*) is expreſſed by (*ne non*,) or (*ut*)
with the Conjunctive Mood, as *I fear that
my Father ſend me no Money, Vereor ne Pa-
ter non mittat ad me pecuniam*, ſeparating
ne, and (*non*) as you ſee in this Example;
or you may ſay, *vereor ut mittat pater ad
me pecuniam*.

If (*That*) chance to go after any of
theſe Verbs, *Conſulo, moneo, ſuadeo, per-
ſuadeo, rogo, impero, ſtatuo, permitto, efficio*;
it is to be rendred in the Latine by (*ut*)
with the Verb following in the Subjun-
ctive, or the Verb following is put in the
Subjunctive Mood, and (*ut*) is under-
ſtood; or it may be put in the Infinitive
Mood; and if in place of (*That*) the
Particle (*To*) followeth any of the above
written Verbs, do with it as you have

heard of (*That*) Examples hereof. I advise you that you obey your Master, or to obey your Master; *Suadeo tibi ut præceptori obtemperes, vel præceptori obtemperes, vel obtemperare*; I admonish you that you shun idlenesse, or to shun, *moneo te ut otium fugias, vel otium fugias, vel otium fugere*; I pray that you come and see me, or to come and see me; *Rogo ut ad me venias, vel venias, venire*.

If (*That*) Follow the Substantive, Nouns descending from these Verbs, it is put by (*ut*) with the Conjunctive Mood; As it is the Kings pleasure that the Citizens Assemble; *Vult Rex ut Cives congregentur*; or, by the Substantive descending from the Verb (*Vult*) *Voluntas Regis est, ut Cives Congregentur*; So you say, *Desiderat Pater ut studeas, vel desiderium Patris tui est, ut studeas*, Your Father desires that you Studie.

When the Particle (*That*) doth follow any of these Particles, (*tam, so, ita, so, adeo, s, tantus, so much, talis, such, tot so many,*) it is put by (*ut,*) with the Subjunctive Mood; As my Brother is so Learned, that he is ignorant of nothing; *Adeo doctus est Frater meus, ut nihil ignoret*; The desire I have to see you, is so great, that I cannot express it; *Tantum est mihi desi-*

desiderium, tui videndi, ut illud verbis complecti nequeam. Curius Dentatus had so many Men, and so much Land, that he knew not in which he was Richest; *Tot Homines erant Curio Dentato, tantumque Agri, ut in utro Ditior esset, non ipse posset aestimare;* The Battel of Canne, was so bloody, that the Romans lost forty thousand Men in it. *Adeo cruentum fuit praelium ad Cannas, ut in eo desiderata fuerint Quadraginta Romanorum millia.*

(That) being put after Verbs that signify to hinder, dissuade, or forbid, is expressed, be (*nè quìn, quo minùs.*) As the Master forbids that we play; *Vetat præceptor nè ludamus, vel quo minùs ludamus.* I was not the cause that you brought not to passe your intent. *In causa non eram, vel non per me stetit, quìn, propositum tenueris, vel quo minùs propositum tenueris;* The ill Weather will hinder me that I cannot come to you. *Impediet me adversum tempus, quo minùs ad te proficiscar.* You may likewise put these Verbs in the Infinitive Mood; as *Impediet me ad te proficisci.*

If (That) follow (But) it is put by (*quìn,*) with the Verb following in the Conjunctive Mood; As I doubt not, but that you love me. *Non dubito quìn me ames;* and since (*quìn*) is made mention

of, know this much of it, by the way: that when it is an Interrogative Particle, it is put with the Indicative Mood; As why do not you read? *Quin Legis?* why follow you not your Friends good Counsell? *quin amicis benè momentibus obtemperas?*

If (*That*) follow these Verbs, *Oportet, decet, convenit, necesse est, æquum est, par est;* or if your English have (*to*) in place of (*that*) any of them are put by (*ut*) with the Subjunctive Mood; As, it is needfull that you learn, or, which is the same, you must needs learn, *necesse est ut discas, vel discas,* and suppress (*ut;*) it behoveth you to give place to the stronger, or you must give way to the stronger; *Oportet valentiori cedas;* it is necessary that a man pay tribute to Nature, *necesse est ut homo nature satisfaciat.* It is reasonable that we oblige those who have obliged us; *æquum est ut de nobis benè merentibus parem gratiam referamus.*

All these wayes may be said also by the Infinitive, as *Oportet valentiori cedere, hominem nature satisfacere, æquum est, nos de nobis benè merentibus parem gratiam referre.*

(*That*) after these Impersonal Verbs, to wit, (*fit, evenit, accidit, contingit*) is only expressed by (*ut*) with the Subjunctive Mood; As it falleth out often that
the

the most Learned are deceived; *Sapè fit, vel contigit ut doctissimi hallucinentur.*

(*That*) signifying (because) is put by (*quod,*) with the Verb following it in the Indicative Mood, or the Verb is put in the Infinitive, and (*That*) is omitted; As, I am glad that you are come, *id est, because you are come; Gaudeo quod venisti, vel quod veneris, vel te venisse.*

Mark these wayes of speaking in the Particle (*That,*) when it followeth (*one,*) which are expressed by, *putà* to wit, *nempè idem, scilicet, idem,* with the Infinitive; when there followeth no Verb, which will have the Particle (*That,*) put by (*ut*) with the Subjunctive; As, the Master sayeth one thing of you, that you are given to play. *Unum de te ait præceptor, putà te ad ludum propensum esse;* But if the Verb requires (*That,*) to be changed in (*ut,*) then you put the Verb following (*ut*) in the Conjunctive; As I request you one thing, that you would lend me money, *unum te rogo nempè, vel quippè ut pecuniam mihi des mutuam;* for (*rogo*) is one of the Verbs after which (*That*) is changed into (*ut*) as I have already shewn.

(*That*) after (*idem,*) is expressed by (*ac, atque, ut, cum;*) as I am of the opinion that Peter is of, or I am of the same

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(*That*) after (*idem,*) is expressed by (*ac, atque, ut, cum;*) as I am of the opinion that Peter is of, or I am of the same

mind that Peter is of. *Idem sentio ac Petrus, atque Petrus, ut Petrus, cum Petro*; I have the same right that my Brother hath; *Idem mihi jus est ac Fratri, vel cum fratre.*

(*That*) is some times put by an Adverb, as in those two Examples; It is not the first time that he hath done this. *Non nunc primum hoc fecit*; The time will come that I can repay your Favour; *erit ubi parem tibi gratiam referam.*

(*That*) being put between two Comparatives in the English, is changed into (*quò*) which hath (*hòc*) or (*èd*) before the last Comparative; as, the more that a man is modest, the more he is to be loved; *quò quis modestior, èd vel hoc amabilior*, or it is put by (*ut quisque*) with the Superlative going after it, and hath (*ità*) with the Superlative after it, where the last Comparative of the English is, as *ut quisque modestissimus, ità & amabilissimus*; Another Example, The more that a man is worthy of honour, the lesser he coveteth it; *Quò quis glorià dignior, èd minus gloriæ cupidus*, or by the second way; *ut quisque gloriæ dignissimus est, ità & gloriæ minimè cupidus.*

But if in these wayes of speaking, the Particle (*That*) is found between two Verbs

Verbs which have before them, the mark of the Comparative degree, to wit (the more, the lesser) or between a Verb, and an Adjective, which is compared by (*magis*) for the Comparative, and (*maximè*) for the Superlative; Then because neither a Verb, nor this sort of Adjectives can be compared, according to the General Rule, you must use (*quò magis*) for the first Comparative, and (*eò magis*, or *hoc magis*) for the second; Or if you will make use of the Superlative, according to the second way, you must make use of (*ut maximè*) all is clear in the following Examples; The more one drinks that hath the Dropsie, the more he thirsts, *Quò magis bibit qui intercute laborat, eò magis sitit*, or by the second way, *ut quisque maximè bibit, qui intercute laborat, ita maximè sitit*; the lesser that one studies, he is the lesse capable of Learning, *Quò minus aliquis studet eò minus est ad discendum idoneus, vel, ut quisque minimè studet ita ad ediscendum minimè idoneus*. Some times the Particles that accompany the Superlative, are left out, As the gooder a man is, he dyeth the more chearful; *Optimus quisque aquissimo animo moritur*.

(That) In these following wayes of speaking is put by (*quod* or *tamen*) as, not that

that I hate you, *non quod te oderim, vel te tamèn non odi* ; if there be two negations, it is put by (*quèn*) As, not that I am not for you, *Non quèn tuâ causâ cupiam*.

(*That*) is put by (*quod* or *ut*) with the Subjunctive indifferently, specially when it followeth the word (strange or admirable) in the English ; As, it seemeth strange to a Country Clown, that a cloath is laid for him at Dinner ; *Mirum, novum, vel insolitum, videtur Rustico, quod, vel, ut sibi prandienti mantile apponatur*. The People of Rome thought strange that the Consul his Son should be put to death ; *Populo Romano mirum videbatur ut Consulis Filius, vel quod Consulis Filius ad supplicium raperetur*.

At other times (*That*) is expressed by (*quidèm*) as it is true that you have done me great service, but yet you have dis-obliged me ; *Multa quidèm meâ causâ fecisti, verum tamèn mihi displicuisti*.

When (*That*) followeth the English Particles (so far) it is expounded by (*ut, nè*) with the Subjunctive, or (*nedùm*) with the same Mood ; As *Lucan* is so far from surpassing *Virgil*, that he comes far short to him ; *Tantùm ab est ut Lucanus, Virgilium superet, ut nè assequatur quidèm, vel nè assequitur quidèm Virgilium, Lucanus, nedùm*.

dum superet, vel adeo non superat, ut nec assequatur; Another affirmative Example; I am so far from despising you, that I preferre you to all my School-fellows; *Tantum abest ut te contemnam, ut te ceteris meis anteponam Condiscipulis.*

In these Interrogations, to wit, is it so that? shall it be said that? you must make use of the Conjunctions (*ita ne verò, sicine verò*) as, is it so that you mock me? *ita ne verò mihi illudis?* shall it be said that you will gaine-stand a man who hath so much obliged you? *Siccinè v.rum tam bene de te meritum oppugnas.*

(That) In these wayes of speaking; were it not that, if it were not, &c. is put by (*nisi quod*) or *tamen*) As, I would in this compare the with Children, were it not that, or if it were not that you seem to me more Imprudent then they; *In hoc te cum pueris conferrem, nisi quod mihi etiam videris iis imprudentior, vel videris tamen illis Imprudentior.*

(That) After (*Interest* or *Refert*) is changed into (*ut*) with the Subjunctive; As it is good for the Common-Wealth, that evil men be punished; *Interest vel Refert Reipub ut Improbi coerceantur*; Or you may say by the Infinitive, *Interest Reipub. Improbos coerceri.*

The

The Particle (*That*) in these wayes of speaking, (there is no appearance that,) it is not likely that,) is put two wayes, according to the two expositions which the above mentioned words admit; for if (there is no appearance that) is the same in sense with (I cannot believe that) then the Verb following (*That*) is put in the Infinitive without exception, As there is no appearance that a wise man hath done so filthy an Action, *id est*, I cannot believe that, &c. *Non mihi fit verisimile virum prudentem ita turpiter errasse*; But if (there is no appearance that) is the same that (it is not just or reasonable that) then (*That*) is put by (*ut*) with the Con-junctive; As, there is no appearance that a Schooler will despise his Master, *id est*, it is not just, or it is not reasonable that &c. *Aequum non est, ut Discipulus Magistrum vituperet*.

(*That*) In these wayes of speaking (sup-pose that I have spoken so, I will that I have said so) is put all these wayes; *volo dixerim, ut dixerim, fac dixerim, dixerim sané*, or by the Infinitive, *fac me dixisse, volo me dixisse*.

(*That*) In these wayes of speaking (The thing that troubleth me most is that, &c) the thing which comforts me most is

is that, &c.) can be put two waies; An Example of the first: the thing that troubleth me most, is that you oppose a man who hath so much oblidged you: *Quod autem me vehementius offendit illud est, quod eum hominem oppugnas à quo tot beneficia acceperis*: The which is put thus after the second way: *Illud autem me vehementius offendit quod virum de te benè meritum alatrare non desinis*.

(That) in these waies of speaking (take heed that) have a care (That) give order (That) is put by (ut) with the subjunctive, if it be an Affirmative speech: As have a care that all things be ready at my coming: *Cura ut parata sint omnia cum venero*. But if it be a Negative speech, you must use (né) as take heed or see, that nothing be wanting: *Vide nequid desit*: Have a care that your Enemy assault you not, when you least think of it: *Cave ne te inopinantem Inimicus opprimat*.

When you finde (That) in this Speech (he is the learnedest man that ever I know) you must put it in the plural Number, though it be a Relative of the singular Number, in the English, as, *Est Omnium quos noverim doctissimus*; or you may make use of this way; *Neminem eo novi doctiorem*.

If (*That*) be found in this sort of speech or (*as*) in place of (*That*) it is rendered into Latine by (*quàm*) which hath after it the Superalative. As, I will do your affairs the carefulest that I can, or as carefully as I can. *Res tuas curabo quàm diligentissimè potero*: I have recommended you to the Master with all the affection that I could. *Te præceptori commendavi quàm diligentissimè potui*: I shall informe my self the exactest that I can, or as exactly as I can; *quàm accuratissimè potero singula percuratabor*: sometimes (*ut*) is put in place of (*quàm*) as, *Commendavi te præceptori ut studiosissimè potui*.

In these and such like Interrogations, is that to say that? doth it follow that? think you that? the particle (*That*) which is in the last place, is changed, into (*num idèò, num continuò*) as, though the Master hath not chide me, think you that he will forebear you? *Si me præceptor non oburgavit, num idèò, vel num continuò idem tibi licere putas?* If I performe not what I promised, is it therefore that I am to be holden as a false man? *Si nondum prestiti quod pollicitus sum num continuò me perfidum appellabis?*

If it be not an Interrogative speech, then you must put (*non*) in place of (*num*)
as,

as, though I have spoken with a wicked man, it followeth not that I am wicked also : *Si cum Improbo ex occurſu locutus ſum, non ideo vel non continuo ſum Improbus.*

Here are ſome particular waies of ſpeaking in the Particle (*That*) How comes it that you are ſo glad ? *Quid eſt quod tam laetus ſis ?* I ſhall tell you the reaſon that I write not ſo often to you, as I was accuſtomed to do : *dicam quid ſit quod ad te tam ſepè non ſcribam quàm ſolebam, vel cognosces ex me quid eſt quamobrem non ſcribam tam ſepè quàm ſolebam :* What is it needful that I ſay ? *Quid dicam ? vel quid commemorem ?* What doth hinder that you come not when you liſt ? *Quid cauſa eſt quin cum libet venias ?*

If (*That*)'go after (providing) or (if) it is expreſſed by (*modo ut, modo, ſi*) As all things will go to your liking, providing; or if, that you follow your brothers Counſel : *Omnia tibi ad votum cadent, modo ut fratris ſequaris conſilium, vel modo ſequaris, vel, ſi ſequaris fratris conſilium ;* Sometimes (*That*) is left out, as may be ſeen in theſe examples : It is juſt that Cicero be praiſed; *Jure laudatur Cicero.* Although that I have written and ſpoke to you : *Quamvis & tibi ſcripſerim & coram monuerim.*

Having

Having now as exactly, as briefly, resolved all the difficulties which arise in composing one, this Particle (*That*) I would intreat all who desire to profit hereby, to make and contrive such Theams, as may contain these difficulties, and practise, till they be well acquainted with them; neither speak I only of what is contained in this Chapter; but also concerning the difficulties which are to be explained in the Chapters following.

CH A P. II.

Of the Particle (*What.*)

THis particle is put many waies in the Latine, as the former.

When it is so repeated in the English, there was twenty, what good what bad: it is put by (*tam, tam*) or (*partim, partim*) as, *Erant viginti tam boni, tam mali, vel partim boni, partim mali.*

(*What*) in these waies of speaking which follow, is many waies expressed: As, from what place so ever he cometh: *undē, undē, veniat, vel undēvis veniat, undelibet veniat, undecupque veniat.* In what
partē

part so ever he be, or wheresoever he be,
Ubi, ubi sit; Ubivis sit, ubicunq; sit, nbilibet
sit: By whatsoever part he goes: *Quâquâ*
transeat, qualibet, quâcunque, quâvis transeat;
 To whatsoever part he goeth: *Quâcunque*
eat, quâquâ eat, quâlibet quovis eat: At what-
 soever price you bought this Book:
Quanti, quanti. emeris librum hunc, quanti-
cunque, quantilibet, quantivis hunc librum
emeris: Come what will come, whatso-
 ever comes to pass: *ut ut cadat, ut cunq;*
cadat, utilibet cadat.

(What) being an Interrogation is di-
 versly expressed; as, in these following
 Interrogations: what is the matter?
quid rei est? What means this? *Quid sibi*
vult istud? What have you to do with this
 man? *Quid tibi rei cum viro isto? Vel quid*
tibi cum isto viro? What reason have you
 to be glad? *Quid est quod tam latus sis?*
 What shall become of me? *Quid mihi fiet*
postea? What shall become of the money?
Quid pecuniâ fiet? What of that, or what
 then? *Quid tum? Quid inde? Quid tum*
postea? Quid tum inde? What can I help
 that, if you be resolved to do it? *Quid*
isthic? Si certus es ea facere facias? What
 can you do, you must accommodate your
 self to the humor of the man: *quid facias?*

Ut homo est ita morem geras: To what pur-
 pose

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pose should I speak to you? *Quorsum te alloquar?* Cui bono te alloquar, quamobrem, quem ob finem te alloquar? What shall I say to you? *Quid tibi dicam, quid commemorem?* As to what concerns me; *Quod ad me attinet, quod ad me spectat, vel pertinet, quoad me:* As to what you writ concerning your Brother: *Quod ad me scribis de fratre.*

This Particle, hath other pratical waies of speaking, without an Interrogation: as, I know not what to think or say; *Inops sum consilii, vel quid consilii capiam nescio:* I know not what is my destiny, *Quæ me fata maneant ignoro.*

If (*What*) can be changed in (so farre as) then it is put by (*eatenus, quatenus*) as, I Love you in what you are good: *Id est,* in so farr as you are good: *Eatenus te amo, quatenus te virum bonum Intelligo.*

CHAP. III.

Of the Particle (*Then.*)

(*T*hen) is expressed (oy *tunc, tunc, tunc temporis*) when it specifieth a certain time; As, then I was not at home,
tunc,

tunc, vel tunc, vel tunc temporis domi non eram.

(*Then*) going after a Comparative is put two waies : to wit, it is either cast out of the speech, and the word following is put in the Ablative case; As my brother is learned *er* then I : *Frater meus est me doctior* : Or else, (*Then*) is put by (*quam*) which hath the same case after it that the Comparative going before it is of ; As, *Frater meus est doctior quam ego, aiunt meum fratrem esse doctiorem quam me* : but the best way is, by leaving out (*Then*) as in the first example ?

(*Then*) is put by (*quin, ut, quam ut,*) when it is to be put after these Particles (*parum absuit, nihil propius factum, prope factum est*) As there was little wanting then I had thrust him out of my house, *parum absuit, vel nihil propius factum erat, quin illum domo mea extruserim, vel quam ut illum extruserim, vel prope factum est, ut eum extruserim* : If your English phrase be, I was very neer thrusting him out of my house, it is also, to be this way rendred in the Latine. In these waies of speaking, he is no sooner gone then, (he is no sooner come then) The Particle (*Then*) is put by (*statim atque, simul ac, ubi primum*) as, the Master is no sooner gone out then

the Scholers fall a playing: *Stam atque egreditur Magister ludunt Scholastici, vel ubi primam egreditur, &c.* he was no sooner come then he told all things: *Simul ac venit omnia mihi nunciavit.*

(*Then*) is put by (*quam, ac, atque*) when it followeth (*Alius, alias, aliter, alibi,*) as, he is another sort of man then I did take him to be : *Alius est quam putabam, ac putabam, atque putabam* : That is to be otherwise understood then you think : *id aliter Intelligendum est, atque existimas.*

In these waies of speech following (*Then*) is expressed by, (*tanquam, quasi, sicut, ut, velut, &c.* And this is when (*Then*) goeth after the Particle (*more*) as, he looked no more on me then as a servant . *Me tanquam famulum intui usest, vel quasi famulum me habuit*

But if (*Then*) in this sort of speaking hath a Verb after it, which is, as often as (*if*) followeth (*Then,*) you must change it into (*quam si, ac si,*) as, he praised me no more, then if I had deserved none : *tam parce me laudavit ac si nihil laudis meritus fuisset* : I have no more power then if I had no friends : *Tam nihil possum quam si nullus mihi amicus esset.*

(*Then*) is diversly put in these waies of speech following: I will be finer now then
ever

ever I was. *Tàm elegens ac splendidus ero ut alias numquàm, vel nunquàm aliàs elegantior, quàm nunc ero* : I was never sicker then I am now : *Nunc primùm aegroto, vel egroto ut nunquàm aliàs, vel ingravescit morbus, vel egroto ut nunquàm gravius*, there is nothing more acceptable to a rich man then money : *Nihil diviti magis in voſis pecuniâ.*

CAAP. IV.

Of the Particle (To.)

THis Particle is put sometimes by (*quàm, or atque*) as, you have done contrary to what I commanded : *Feciſti contrà quàm mandaveram ; vel contrà atque mandaveram.*

(*To* going after (*mos, or Conſuetudo*) is expreſſed by (*ut*) with the ſubjunctive : As it was a cuſtome amongſt the Romans to praiſe Valiant men after their death : *In more poſitum erat apud Romanos, vel mos erat Romanorū, præclaros viros poſt mortem publicè laudare.*

If (*To*) follow a Verb of motion, which is a Verb that ſignifies to go out of one place to an other, and if it answers to the queſtion (*quò*) to what place, if a proper

name of a Towne follow it, it is put in the Accusative without a Preposition; As my brother goeth to London: *Frater meus proficiscitur Londinum*: If (*rus*, and *domus*) follow, they are put this same way: as, he hath sent his Son to the Country: *Fili-um suum misit Rus*: I go home: *Eo domum*.

But if the name following (*To*) be an Appellative, or a name of some Nation, Island, or Province, then you must use the Accusative, with the Preposition (*in*, or *ad*) As, he hath sent his Son to the Schoole: *Misit suum filium in Scholam*: He is gone to Flanders: *Contulit see in Belgium*.

But if (*To*) following a Verb of motion, have after it a Verb, this Verb may be put four waies, if it be not a defective Verb: First by the supine in (*um*) As, I go to Rome, to see my Brother, *Proficiscor Romam visum fratrem*: or, by the gerund in (*di*) with (*causâ* or *gratiâ*) as, *causâ videndi fratris*, or by the Gerund in (*dum*) with the preposition (*ad*) as, *ad videndum fratrem*: Lastly by the future of the participle, which agreeth as with its substantive, with the Nominative of the Verb of motion, in gender, number, and case; as, *Proficiscor Romam visurus fratrem*.

Here

Here remarke two things: first that defective Verbs, such as Neuter Verbs, which want for the most part their Supins and consequently the future of the participle which is formed thereof, cannot be put all these waies, but only by the Gerunds.

Secondly, That Active Verbs which are put in the Gerund in (*di*) or (*dum*) agree with the Substantives following, in Gender, Number and Case, which sort of Speeches the Grammarians call *Oratio per Gerundivum*; as, *Causâ amandæ pacis*, for *Causâ amandi pacem*, The first way is the best, though the last is not to be condemned, specially in Poetry: *Ad petendam pacem*, for *ad petendum pacem*: The first way is only to be followed amongst the Latines, and the last is proper to the Greek. What I have said of Active Verbs, let it serve also for Deponents of the Active signification, and for these two, which are not Actives (*frui, uti*) for you say, *Causâ fruendæ tuæ consuetudinis, vel ad fruendam tuam consuetudinem*: But let these Verbs which have not the Accusative after them, but the Genitive, Dative, or Ablative, let them I say, abide in their Gerund without alteration; and put the Substantive following them, in the Case

that they governe: As, *Causa Miserendi Matris*, and not *Miserendæ matris*, *ad placendum parentibus*; and not, *ad placendos parentes*.

(*To*) being put after (*pertinet*, *attinet*, *speċiat*) is changed into (*ad*) with the Accusative; As, this belongs to me: *Hoc ad me speċiat*, *vel*, *pertinet*: All his Intentions are to make Warre: *Omnia illius Consilia ad bellum speċiant*: And sometimes you say without the præposition, *Quod me speċiat*, what belongs to me: *Quod me attinet*, *Idem*.

(*To*) after these Verbs (*delectior*, *capior*, *afficior*) is not expressed: but these Verbs will have the Ablative after them, without a Preposition: and thus is the Particle (*In*) put, if you have it, in place of (*To*) As, I take great pleasure to hunt, or in hunting, *Delectior venatione*, I take pleasure to read Cicero: *Afficior lectione Ciceronis*.

If (*To*) following these three Verbs have after it a Verb, this last Verb is put in the Gerund in (*do*,) as I delight to read: *Delectior legendo*, *vel* *lectione*: And if the Verb have a Noun after it, and be an Active or deponent of the Active signification, it is put Gerundively, that is, made an Adjective, agreeing with the Noun substantive

stantive following, in Gender, Number and Case; As, I love to read *Cicero*: *In legendo Cicerone multum Deleſior*.

(*To*) put after (*Refert, eſt, Interſt,*) hath the Noun following it, in the Genitive; As it belongs to a wiſe man to foreſee things; *Sapientis eſt Proſpicere futura*; But if it hath after it one of theſe Pronouns; *meâ, tuâ, ſuâ*, then theſe Pronouns are put in the Ablative, with this note that is prefixed; As, it belongs to me, *meâ Interſt*, to you, *tuâ Refert*; but if you make uſe of (*eſt,*) then you muſt put the Pronoun in the Neuter Gender, as, *meum eſt, tuum eſt, ſuum eſt*.

(*To*) going after, *Pronus proclivis, propenſus*, is expreſſed by (*ad,*) which hath the Noun following it, in the Accuſative, and the Verb in the Gerund in (*dum;*) As, he is inclined to Vice, *Pronus eſt ad vitia, vel in vitia*; Youth is prone to undertake things raſhly; *Proclivis eſt juven-tus, ad res temerè ſuſcipiendas*; You are much given to flattery, *Pronus eſt ad blandiendum*; Under this Rule is alſo comprehended the Subſtantive Nounes, deſcending from theſe Adjectives; as *Proclivitas, propenſio*.

Some times (*To*) is left out, and the Noun following it, is put in the Ablative,

tive, without a preposition, or with the prepositions, (*cum*, or *sine*,) and this is done when (*To*) is the same that (not without;) as, *Cicero* was banished to the great grief of the People; *id est*, not without the great grief, &c. *Summo totius populi dolore*, *Cicero in exilium eiecitus fuit*, *vel cum summo totius populi dolore*, *vel non sine summo totius populi dolore*; He was called back to the great contentment of all; *Summâ omnium lætitiâ ab exilio revocatus fuit* *Rechel* was taken to the great admiration of all *Europe*; *Magnâ cum admiratione totius Europæ capta fuit Rupella*.

It (*To*) be the Mark of the Infinitive Mood; and hath a Substantive before it, the Verb of the present of the Infinitive, is put in the Gerund (*in di*;) yet in Poetry you may use the present of the Infinitive; and most commonly these Substantives are, *tempus*, *occasio*, *opportunitas*, *desiderum*, *causa*, *impedimentum*, &c. As, it is time to study; *Tempus est studendi*; You have no cause to complain; *Nulla tibi causa est conquerendi*; You have an occasion to write; *Oblata est occasio tibi scribendi*; which likewise must be done, if any of these Adjectives go before (*To*,) to wit, *Cupidus*, *Avarus*, *Avidus*, *Studiofus*, *Peritus*, *Imperitus*, and others of the same signi-

signification; As, desirous to know; *Cupidus sciendi*; Your Brother was very earnest to know your health; *Avidus erat Frater tuus cognoscendi tuam valetudinem*; He is mighty desirous to learn Liberal Arts; *Artium liberalium est studiosissimus, vel ediscendi artes liberales*; He is very fitting to ride; *Est equitandi idoneus*.

Mark these wayes of speaking in the Particle (To) What had I best do, to fight? It were to indanger my self; to suffer disgrace? it is worser then death it self; *Quid agam, aut quò me convertam, pugnem & tum in rivæ discrimen adducor; feram dedecus? & hoc morte pejus, vel si pugnem, sin contumeliam feram, &c.*

When (To) following, *rogo, quaeso, suadeo, obtestor, consulo*, and others of this signification, goeth before some other Verb; It is expressed by (ut) with the Subjunctive; As your Father prayes you to obey your Master; *Rogat te pater tuus, ut preceptorì mori gereris*; I counsel you to leave ill Company; *Auctor sum tibi, at ab Improbis te se jungas*.

Some times (To) going before an Infinitive, is expressed in the same Mood, and becomes a Nominative to a Verb; As *Deum & proximum amare est legem adimplere*; To love God and our Neighbour

is

is to fulfill the Law. To Read, and not to understand is to neglect; *Legere & non Intelligere, est negligere.* (*Intelligere*) is the Nominative to (*est.*)

(*To*) after the Verb (*Jubeo*) hath the Verb following in the Infinitive Mood; As, I command you to come into the Schoole, *Jubeo te Scholam Ingredi*

Here are certain wayes of speaking in this Particle, which cannot be reduced to any General Rule; As, this will turn to your Honour; *Istud tibi erit Honori, vel istud cadet in honorem tuum*; To your profit, *in tuum emolumentum hoc verget, vel hoc erit in rem tuam, vel erit hoc tibi magno usui*; To speak to ones praise; *Ad vel in laudem alicujus dicere*; To boyle anything to the half; *In partem dimidiam aliquid decoquere.*

(*To*) Following these Verbs, *Cobortor, Accendo, Acuo, Pervenio, Aspiro, Specio*, and many of the like signification, is expressed by (*ad,*) with the Substantive Noun, following in the Accusative, and the Verb in the Gerund in (*dum;*) As, *Cæsar did exhort his Souldiers to Crosse Rubicon; Hortatus est suos milites Cæsar, ad transmittendum Rubiconem amnem.*

Catiline did stir up the factious Citizens to make War; *Catilina ne farios & tumult.*

tumultuantes Cives ad bellum acuebat, vel accendebat. Caesar came to the Empire by his Valour; *Cæsar ad Imperium pervenit virtute suâ*; Every one cannot aspire to such praise; *Non est cuiusvis ad eam laudem aspirare*; Pompey did not look so much to his own Renowne, as to the safety of the Common-Wealth; *Non tam ad gloriam suam Pompeius spectabat, quam ad Publicam Salutem.*

(To) going after these Verbs, *Attribuo*, *Ascribo*, *Assigno*, hath the Noun following it in the Dative; As, *Alexander* did attribute the Germans Answer to pride; *Alexander Macedo Germanorum responsionem attribuit superbiæ, vel Germanis responsionem attribuit superbiæ*; I ascribe it to your wisdom; *do hoc tue prudentiæ*; I impute this to your rashness; *Assigno istud tue temeritati.*

When (To) goeth after, the Verb (*Sum*,) the thing and person is put in the Dative; As, it is profitable to the Common-Wealth; *Est summæ utilitati Reipub.* This is acceptable to me; *Hoc mihi cordi est*; This will prove Honourable to you; *Hoc erit tibi honori.*

If (To) follow these Verbs, *Antepono*, *Præpono*, *Postpono*, *Posthabeo*, &c. The Noun following (To) is likewise put in the

the Dative ; As, *Cato* did preferre a cruel death to a dishonest Life : *Mortem atrocem Cato anteposuit ignominiosæ vitæ , vel vitam ignominiosam morti atroci postposuit.*

CHAP. V. Of the Particle (*After.*)

THIS Particle is sometimes a Preposition, and sometimes an Adverb, and because the wayes of speaking in this Particle, cannot well be drawn to some General Heads and Observations, as I have done in these proceeding : I will here insert Examples, containing the greatest difficulties, that can arise upon this Particle.

Many things come in my mind, one after another ; *Aliud ex alio mihi occurrit ;* He had three Sons Consuls one after another ; *Tres habuit Filios deinceps Consules ;* He was killed some Months after ; *Aliquot post menses occisus est ;* The day after his death ; *Postero die quàm excessit è vivis, vel postridiè illius diei, &c.* Five dayes after you did write to me ; *Quinto die quàm ad me*

me scripseras, vel postquam scripseras, vel post diem quintam scripseras.

He that was Admiral after *Lysander*;
Qui praefectus classis proximus post Lysanderum fuit.

After *Ægypt*, there is no part so fertile of *Roses*; as *Campania*; *Proximè post Ægyptum, vel ab Ægypto Campaniam, copiam Rosarum.*

After I had gone from you; *Ut abii à te, vel postquam à te discessi.*

A little after he did come and see me :
Non ita multò post venit me visurus.

After you, there is nothing I love more then solitariness; *Secundum te nihil mihi amarius solitudine.*

He was made Heir after the Son : *Secundum filium Heres institutus fuit.*

After my Father, there is none I love so much as him : *Cum à patre discessi nemo mihi illo charior.*

The next after him : *Proximus ab illo.*

The first after the King : *Secundus à Rege.*

I shall be wiser hereafter : *Sapientiam posthac, vel imposterum ero cautior.*

After labour, rest seems more pleasant :
Post laborem quies gratior.

After Breakfast : *à Jentaculo* : After Dinner : *à prandio.*

Sleepe

Sleepe is not good immediately after Dinner : *Non bonus est somnus statim à prandio.*

After some space of time : *Ex intervallo.*

After many presents , sent from the one to the other : *Multis utrò citròque missis muneribus.*

A Man eloquent after Wine : *Homo ad Vinum disertus.*

After such Letters : *Sub tales Literas.*

Immediately after the Holy dayes : *Statim sub dies Festos.*

After the General had fallen , the Army did loose Courage : *Ut cecidit Imperator confestim acies cecidit.*

After many prayers, I did obtain Favour : *Post quàm multoties rogavi tandem in gratiam redii, vel eum sepius precatus in gratiam redii, vel multis effusis precibus in gratiam redii.*

After many Assaults, the Towne was taken : *Postquàm sepius oppugnatum, tandem expugnatum est oppidum, vel crebrò lacesitum, tandem captum est oppidum.*

CHAP. VI. Of (*Because.*)

Vhen (*Because*) goeth before a Verb, it is expressed by (*quia*, or *quod*) with the Indicative; As, he is angry, because fortune frowns: *Irascitur, quia fortuna, vel quod fortuna sibi adversatur.*

But if it have a Substantive Noun after it, then it is expressed by (*é, ex, á ab*) with the Ablative; whereof here followeth the most considerable and hardest examples.

My Head aketh because of the Sun:
Caput mihi dolet á sole.

He hath a red face because of his bodily heat: *á Colore corporis vultus rubet.*

He is most clement, because of his Innocency: *Ab innocenti á clementissimus est.*

He did make use of Sooth-sayers, because of his superstition: *á Superstitione animi vates adhibuit.*

To cry because of his Friends death:
De amici interitu flere.

Because of certain Reasons: *Certis de causis,* D He

He is mad because of the Injurie that is done to him : *Insanit ex Injuriâ.*

He is guilty because of that matter : *Ex eâ re est in culpâ.*

To honour a Man much because of his Qualitie : *Multùm alicui tribuere ex dignitate.*

He is become proud because of his Riches : *Ex Divitiis eum superbia invasit.*

He did fall sick because of his anguish : *Ex aegritudine animi in morbum incidit.*

Sometimes you may use (*præ*, or *pro*;) As he seeth not the Sun, because of the Multitude of arrows; *Præ sagittarum multitudine solem non videt.*

He will easily do it, because of his great power : *Pro summâ Auctoritate, id facîle consequetur.*

CHAP. VII.

Of the Adverb (*Otherwise.*)

THIS Adverb is Expressed three wayes, according to its three diverse significations, which may be shewen in as many Examples almost.

Thou speakest otherwise then thou thinks :

thinks : *Aliter loqueris, ac sentis; aliter loqueris, aliter sentis.*

Thou hast done otherise then I commanded : *Aliter fecisti quam mandaveram, vel contra fecisti quam mandaveram.*

Write to me oftner then you have done, otherwise I will accuse you of pride or negligence : *Scribe sæpius ad me quam antea, alioqui, te vel negligentia, vel superbia accusabor, vel scribe sæpius quam hactenus scripseris sin minus, vel sin aliter, superbia aut negligentia nomine mihi suspectus eris.*

Alexander the Great was proud, otherwise a Gallant Man, and of very good parts : *Macedo erat elato animo, alioqui vir præstantissimus, multisque animi dotibus & ornamentis instructus, vel cetero vir præstantissimus, &c.*

He used me no otherwise then as his Servant : *Non secus mecum egit ac cum Servo suo.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Particle (*Against.*)

THIS Particle is diversly put, seeing it is sometimes an Adverb, and sometimes a Preposition, the which diversity

will be easily known in the following Examples, which shall consist of both parts.

Cicero did speak at other times, many things against Verres : *Cicero olim multa dixit in Verrem, uel multis orationibus inuectus est in Verrem.*

That which you say makes against your self : *Contra temet facit quod dicis.*

The Tribunes did stir up the People against the Senate : *Tribuni adversus Senatum plebem concitarunt.*

You ought not to go against the Prince's Ordination : *Adversus edictum Principis facere non debes.*

That is come to passe contrary to all mens expectation : *Præter omnium spem, & expectationem id accidit.*

Against my Opinion : *Contra Sententiam meam, vel Opinionem.*

Against my desire : *Præter votum.*

Against all right and reason : *Præter jus & fas, vel præter jus & æquum.*

He hath done contrary, or against his custome : *Præter morem fecit.*

Against his Nature or Inclination : *Præter Naturam & Ingenium.*

You speak against your self : *Tecum ipse pugnas, vel à te ipse dissentis, tibi ipsi contradicis, pugnantia loqueris.*

He goeth against all men : *Omni bus adversatur.*

He

He hath done this against his will : *In-
vitus hoc fecit.*

The Law was made against the Senates
will : *Nolente ac repugnante Senatu lata Lex
est.*

This Herb is powerful against the bi-
ting of Beasts : *Herba ad Bestiarum morsus
efficax.*

I am ready to fight against any man :
*Paratus sum cum quovis in certamen descen-
dere, vel cum quovis congregari.*

You have ever been against me : *Semper
mibi fuisti infensus, me semper oppugnasti.*

My House is just over against the Kings
Pallace : *Domus mea est e Regione curiae, vel
est juxta Curiam.*

To go against his word : *Fidem violare,
pactum rescindere, a fide resilire, ire inficias pro-
missi.*

Have all things ready against the mor-
row : *In diem crastinum vide ut parata sint
omnia.*

I keep'd this against your coming : *In
adventum tuum hoc reservavi.*

Against what time shall I come : *Quotâ
horâ veniam, quando veniam.*

To fight man against man : *Vir viro
congregatur, vel congregi viritum.* Foot a-
gainst foot : *Concertis pedibus decertare.*

To lay a Siege against a Town : *Opi-
dum*

dum obsidione cingere, obsidere Urbem.

To lay ten pieces againſt one: *Decem nummos aureos ad unum deponere, vel periclitari.*

CHAP. IX.

Of (Not only) or (Only) alone.

IF this double Particle have after it (*but alſo*) then it is expreſſed by (*non ſolùm, non modò :*) As, I am ready to put in hazzard, not only my goods, but alſo my life for you: *Non opes modò verùm etiàm & vitam ipſam pro te effundere paratus ſum :* He hath not only ſpoil'd this poor Traveller, but alſo wounded him grievouſly: *Miſerum hunc viatorem non ſolùm ſpoliavit, verùm etiàm eum gravitèr vulneravit.*

The which way of ſpeaking may be yet put otherwiſe: As, *Viatorem ſpoliavit, atque adedò vulneravit gravitèr, cùm ſpoliavit, tùm etiàm gravitèr vulneravit, vel parùm erat ſpoliaſſe, niſi & gravitèr vulneraſſet.*

(*only*) in theſe wayes of ſpeaking following, to wit, (except only my Brother, or my Brother being only excepted) hath the Subſtantive Noun, with the Adjective agreeing therewith, in the Ablative :

tive : As I give you power over all of them, except only my Brother, or my Brother only being excepted : *Do tibi Auctoritatem in ceteros omnes, excepto Fratre meo* : But if in these Speeches there follow a Verb ; then (*Only*) is put by (*modo, si,*) with the Verb in the Subjunctive, or else the Verb is put in the Imperative ; As, *Do tibi in alios quoscunque Auctoritatem, modo Fratrem exceperis, vel si Fratrem exceperis, vel tamen fratrem excipe.*

This Particle is yet put diverse waies, as will be seen in the following Example ; As, Let us two only speak together : *Nos duo inter nos loquamur, vel loquamur remotis arbitris.*

You are my only stop : *Præter te nullum, mihi impedimentum, vel tu unicus mihi obex, atque impedimentum* : You are the only man that can prefer me to this charge : *Tui solius opera, hanc provinciam assequar, vel per te tantum, vel te adjuvente aut favente perveniam ad hoc munus, vel faveas solus, & mea hæc erit provincia* : Speak only when you are desired : *Rogatus tantum loquere.*

CHAP. X.

Of the Particles (*By, and Through.*)

VVhen these Particles are found in the English, most commonly the Substantive Nouns following them, are put in the Ablative without a Preposition : As, *Cæsar* came to the Empire by his Courage ; *Cæsar Imperium fortitudine suâ adeptus est* : *Cicero* did become the best of Latine Orators, by his Industry : *Labor & Industriâ suâ omnium Latinorum Oratorum facundissimus evasit Cicero, vel eloquentiæ Principatum tenuit* : He is fallen into these Inconveniences by his own fault : *Suâ culpâ incidit in has misérias.*

Sometimes we use (*per*) with the Accusative ; As to do any businesse by an Ambassadour : *Per Legatum rem agere* : To kill his Enemy by snares : *Per insidias inimicum interficere.*

To do any thing through malice, through Strife, Impudence, Deceit, Play, Jest, Envie, Violence : *Per Malitiam, per Cavillationem, per Imprudentiam, per Dolum,*

per.

per Fraudem, per Ludum, per Jocum, per Invidiam, per Vim, aliquid facere.

To spend excessively that which was gotten by robbing : *Luxuriâ effundere quod per scelus paratum fuit.*

To obtain any thing through meeknesse, or by meeknesse : *Aliquid per amicitiam & gratiam impetrare.*

He hath los'd all through his too great meeknesse : *Per comitatem nimiam omnia disperdidit.*

He kill'd himself through despair : *Per desperationem manus sibi violentas Intulit, vel astulit.*

To absolve a man through favour : *Per gratiam aliquem absolvere.*

To desire a thing through Avarice : *Per avaritiam aliquid appetere.*

To entertain his friends by Letters : *Cum amicis per Literas colloqui.*

They pray through the streets : *Per compita viarum supplicatum est.*

To become great by anothers ruine : *Per alterius ruinam, vel incommodum ascendere.*

To fall in want or necessity through his owu fault : *Per culpam suam venire in necessitatem.*

He did lose the Empire by his cowardlines : *Per Ignaviam suam Imperium amissit.*

To

To end his Life by a disgraceful death:
Per dedecus & Ignominiam, vitam amittere.

To do any thing through Contempt,
 or Despite : *Per contemptum aliquid facere.*

I Conjure you by the Memory of your
 deceased Father : *Per cinerem defuncti pa-*
tris, vel per manes defuncti patris te testor.

By the honour that is due to the im-
 mortal gods : *Per deos Immortales, vel per*
deum Immortalium fidem.

I have received two Letters from you,
 by the Post : *Binas á te Literas per Tabella-*
rium accepi.

These Evils were brought upon us by
 the Shouldiers : *Nobis sunt hæc mala per*
milites Importata.

In these and such like Examples (by
 or through) are expressed by (*per.*) In
 these Examples following, they are put by
 (*de, é, ex, á, ab.*) as,

I shall pay you by my Brother : *á fratre*
tibi solvam.

Who cannot be tamed by Labour?
Quis á Labore invictus?

He did this through Anger or Envy, or
 out of anger *ab ira & odio hoc fecit.*

This is done by my Counsel : *De meo*
consilio id actum est. By the common opi-
 nion : *Ex communi Sententiâ.*

To do any thing by Agreement or ap-
 pointment :

pointment: *Ex Compaſſio, vel de Compaſſio, aliquid agere.*

By the Authority of Parliament: *Ex Auctoritate Senatus.*

To do a thing by force or neceſſity: *Ex neceſſitate quid quam facere.*

I ſhall know that by you: *Id ex te Cognoscam.*

I underſtand by my Friends Letters: *Ex amicorum Literis Intelligo*

Men Judge of the Intention by the iſſue: *Ex eventu rerum animus Judicatur.*

I did it by the Phyſitians adviſe, or ordinance: *Ex Medicorum præſcripto, vel conſilio id feci.*

To ſay any thing by Heart: *Aliq memoriter dicere, vel memoriâ aliquid expo- nere.*

To rule himſelf by the will and pleaſure of another: *Ex alterius voluntate ſe gerere.*

To begin Dinner by a Drink: *à potu prandium Incipere.*

To keep ones Friendſhip by good Offices: *Alicujus benevolentiam Officiis tueri, vel retinere.*

You will paſs through my Hands, ſome of theſe dayes: *In manus meas, vel Inpo- teſtatem meam aliquando venies.*

I have paſſed through many dangers: *Multa*

Multa subivi discrimina ; vel multis periculis defunctus sum.

Remark this by the way : *Hoc obiter attende, vel observa.*

I pass by your former Escapes : *Anteriora crimina missa facio, vel prætereo silentio, vel præmitto, vel taceo.*

By your Leave : *Tuâ bonâ veniâ, vel cum tuâ bonâ veniâ.*

By your Favour be it spoken : *Pace tuâ dixerim, vel cum tuâ bonâ veniâ dixerim.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Particle (*For.*)

Vhen this Particle is opposite to (*contra*) then it is put by (*pro*) As, the good Subject fighteth for his Country : *Bonus Subditus pugnât pro Patriâ* ; Therefore not against his Country : I have often hazarded my Life for my Friends : *Sæpè capitis periculum adii pro amicis.*

If (*For*) be the same that (*Because*) it is expressed by (*ob, propter* ;) As, *Æneas* is praised for his piety, *id est*, because of his piety : *Laudatur Æneas ob pietatem,*
vel

vel propter pietatem : Nero is condemned for his cruelty : *Ob crudelitatem damnatus est Nero* : If you love me, you will do this for my cause : *Si me amas id meâ causâ facies* : There should not be so great a punishment for so small a fault : *Non erant tam graves pœna exigendæ ob culpam tam levem.*

In these wayes of speaking, which follow (*For*) is put by (*quamvis, quantumvis*) and others of the like signification: As, for as Valiant and Couragious as you are, you dare not fight with me : *Quantumvis fortis & audax es, vel quamvis sis fortis & audax, mecum tamèn in certamen descendere non audes* : For as great an Orator as Cicero was, he would never, though he were alive perswade me : *Cicero quantumlibet eloquens & disertus, vel eloquentissimus licet, & si a mortuis resurgeret id mihi neutiquâm persuadere potuisset.*

When (*For*) can be changed into (*Be,*) it is put by (*cùm*) with the Subjunctive : As, for a Learned man he is exceedingly mistaken, *id est*, to be a Learned man he is &c. *Cum sit vir Doctus turpiter errat, vel hallucinatus est.*

In this sort of speech following (*for*) is put by (*â cum, or pro*) As that what you say makes for me : *Quod dixisti pro me facit,*

à me facit, mecum facit : To plead for one that is criminal : *à Reo dicere* : I am for you : *Sto à tuis partibus*.

Sometimes you use (*secundum*) in place of (*for* ;) As the Judge hath given Sentence for me: *Judex secundum me judicavit*.

Again, you will find (*for*) expressed by putting the Noun or Pronoun in the Dative, and this so often as (*for*) followeth an Adjective, or Verb of Commodity or Discommodity ; As this food is healthful for you : *Cibus hic est tibi saluberrimus* : The pot doth not boyle for you : *Tibi nec feritur, nec metitur* : I had not keep'd this too long time for you : *Hoc tibi tam diu non servaveram*.

When (*for*) signifieth (in stead) it is put by (*pro, loco, vice, in vicem*) As he gave me Brasse for silver, *id est*, in stead of Silver : *Æs mihi dedit pro argento, loco argenti* : I have ever holden you for a Father, *id est*, instead of a Father : *Te semper pro Patre, vel Patris loco habui*.

Sometimes (*for*) is put by (*in*) with the Accusative, as, He gave me an excellent Tablet for a reward, *Insignem mihi bullam dedit in præmium, vel præmio* ; He did give five hundred acres of Land to his daughter, for her dowrie, *Quingenta terra jugera filiae dedit, in dotem* : He hath rost meat
for

for supper, *Utitur assa carne in cenam* : He hath alledged many things for proof hereof, *Multa in hujus rei fidem vel argumentum protulit* ; to take for a pattern, *in exemplum sumere* ; He ordained two Censors for each Citie, *Duos in singulas Civitates describebat Censores*, He gave four hundred Sesterces for every man, *Quadringentos in singula capita sesterrios dedit* ; He taketh a pennie of Impost for every Bottle of Wine, *Assen portorii nomine in singulas vini Amphoras exigit* ; He payeth twenty pence for every supper, *Viginti asses dat in singulas cenas*. When (*for*) is followed by the Future tense, then it is put by (*in*) with the Noun of time following in the Accusative ; as, He hath invited me to supper for the next day : *Me in diem proximum ad cenam condixit, vel vocavit*.

There is a truce made for ten years, *Inducia in decem annos facta sunt* ; for ever, *in eternum* ; for the Year to come, *in annum sequentem* ; for the time to come, *in reliquum tempus* ; for some few dayes, *in paucos dies* ; for ever and ever, *in perpetuum, in omne tempus, in secula seculorum*.

Sometimes (*for*) may be put by (*pro, vel ut*) and this is when it can be changed into (in regard) as he is most wise for his age, *id est, in regard of his age ;*
pruden-

prudentissimus est pro etate, vel est, ut in etate prudentissimus; he was learned for these times, *Erat ut illis temporibus eruditus.*

(*For*) is put by (*de*) when it is the same, that (because) as, he is not angry for nothing, *id est*, because of nothing, *non irascitur de nihilo*, for certain causes or considerations, *certis de causis.*

(*For*) being put after the Verbs of Buying, Selling, Changing or Acquiring, and others of the like signification, hath the Noun following in the Ablative, without a Preposition, as, I have bought *Ovid* for twenty pence: *Mercatus sum Ovidium viginti solidis.* I have sold my Horse for fiftie crowns, *Quinquaginta coronariis equum vendidi.* I have changed *Lucan* for *Virgil*; *Lucanum Virgilio commutavi.*

When the Particle (*for*) specifieth the end, or final cause why such a thing is done, then it is put by (*ad*) as all things were created for the use of man, then the cause of creating things was for the use of man, *Omnia creata sunt ad usum hominis.* Great men do many things for the instruction of others, *Viri magni multa faciunt ad aliorum disciplinam*: The Consul ordained that there should be Money lifted for the use of the Church: *Ad templum Consul decrevit pecuniam.* (*For*)

(For) Is sometimes put by (*de*) specially, when it may be changed in (as concerning) as, for the hand-ball I fear no man, *id est*, as concerning the hand-ball, &c. *De pilâ palmariâ neminem timeo.*

At other times it is expressed by (*à*, or *ab*,) As, for Friends I have none : *Inops sum ab Amicis* : For Philosophy he knoweth it a little : *à Philosophiâ mediocriter est Instruatus.*

There be some waies of speaking, wherein (*for*) is omitted, and the Noun following is put in the Nominative : As, he is holden for a Learned man : *Habetur vir doctus* : You take me for the man that I am not : *Is tibi videor qui non sum.*

Now do I set down particular wayes of speaking upon this Particle (*for*) which cannot be reduced to some general heads : As, Every one for himself : *Pro sua quisque parte* : Vertue ought to be desired for it self : *Virtus per se expetenda est, vel propter se* : For one pleasure, a thousand griefs : *Mille dolores parit unica voluptas* : For what man do you take me to be? *Quid hominis me esse putas?* For what cause are you angry with me! *Quid mihi succenses?* *vel quid est quod mihi succenses?* That shall be for your profit : *Id erit è re tuâ, vel in rem tuam, vel ex usu tuo,*

ex rationibus tuis : This Herb is good for the Feaver : *Herba ista valet ad Febrim* : For to speak nothing of his thefts : *Ut de furtis ejus taceam, ut furta illius missa faciam, ut silentio præteream furta illius* : He hath this Sute for Sunday, or Holy-daies : *Hac Veste utitur ad dies Festos* : For one los'd two saved : *Damnum etiam cum lucro compensatum, ex damno dupla nata utilitas, vel copiam peperit inopia.*

CHAP. XII.

Of the double Particle (*Without.*)

THe wayes of speaking in this Particle (*Without*) can be better shewn by Examples then by general Observations.

He was condemned without knowing the cause . *Indictâ causa damnatus est, vel incognitâ causa* : This way may be put (He was condemned without being heard ;) which is one thing with the former.

He was made Consul without opposition : *Consul factus est nemine repugnante, vel refragante nemine reclamante, nemine prohibente, nemine invito.*

In these and other such like wayes of speaking, you make use of the Independent, or absolute Ablative, when after (*Without*) there cometh a Substantive, and an Adjective Independent, one what goeth before; As, *Damnatus est indictâ causâ*, or when you may in keeping the same sense, form a Substantive and an Adjective, from the Substantive Noun following (*Without*;) as instead of (*without opposition*) you may say *no man opposing*) and so put *Nemine repugnante Consul factus est*.

Sometimes (*Without*) is put by (*Quod*) with the Subjunctive: As, providing it may be without your Discommoditie: *Quod tuo Commodo fiat, quod sine molestiâ tu fiat*.

In the Examples following it is put diversly: As, he did this without thinking thereof: *Id temerè fecit, vel Imprudens fecit, vel incogitantè, vel inconsulto fecit*.

This did befall me without thinking thereon: *Id mihi Improvisum, vel inopinatum contigit, vel mihi nec opinanti contigit*.

Without delay: *Nullâ interposita morâ, vel nullâ factâ morâ, continuò, è vestigio*.

To do any thing without Example: *Nullo Exemplo aliquid agere*.

He obtained this without any mans help:

help : *Id consecutus est sine cuiusquam auxilio, nullius ope aut operâ emendatâ & accersita, vel nullius advocato aut Implorato subsidio, iuvante nemine.*

Without stumbling : *In offenso pede.*

Without offence : *Citra offensionem.*

To strike without missing : *Certo jectû ferire.*

He escaped without being hurt : *Illæsus & incolumis evasit.*

I have lived without being Calumniate : *à Calumniâ tutus vixi.*

Hortentius did attain to old Age without being mocked : *Intactus à sibili pervenit ad senectutem Hortentius.*

He hath done this without the consent of his Master : *Hoc fecit incito, & inconsulto præceptore.*

Without danger of any offence : *Ab injuriâ tutus, extrâ omnem injuriam positus.*

The Enemy plundered all the Houses without touching the Churches : *Hostis Domos omnes expilavit, à templis manus abstinens, vel templa intacta relinquens.*

This was not without much debate, *Non nisi post longam concertationem ac disputationem, hoc factum est.*

You cannot become a Learned man, without you endure much : *Si vir Doctus esse vis multa tibi necessario ferenda sunt, & ut multa ferre necesse est.*

A Town without defence : *Vacuum à defensoribus oppidum.*

You have done me wrong without having deserved it : *Mibi Inmerenti Injuriam obtulisti.*

He was ill used without having deserved it : *Nullo suo merito pessimè exceptus fuit.*

The Souldiers do begin a new the Bat-
tel without the Captains Command :
Haud expectato Ducis Imperio milites prælium redintegrant.

He hath come to honour without any trouble : *Per ludum, & negligentiam ad honores pervenit.*

The Army had been routed without the Consul's help : *Acium fuisset de exercitu nisi in suppetiis venisset Consul, vel nisi subsidiarias copias misisset Consul, nisi cohortes subsidio misisset Consul.*

Without any hope : *Sine ulia spe, vel omni spe deposita, omni spe præcisi abjecta, adempta.*

Without doing wrong to any : *Nulla cuiquam facta, irrogata, vel imposita injuria.*

Without being wearied : *Citra tedium, & molestiam.*

The matter is without danger : *Res vacat periculo, vel saluta res est.*

Without fear : *Metu vacuus, vel securus.*

Without passion : *Perurbationis expers.*
 Without respect of Quality : *Nulla
 habitatione dignitatis.*

He hath taken many Towns without
 stroke of Sword : *Citra pulverem & san-
 guinem, multas Urbes cepit, vel sine pulvere &
 sanguine, sine cade.*

I do not Esteem much Learning with-
 out Vertue : *Doctrinam magni non facio, si
 virtus abfuerit, nisi accedat virtus, nisi cum
 virtute conjuncta sit.*

Without reason : *Abs re, vel immerito.*

Without consideration : *Temerè vel præ-
 cipitanter, inconsultò, cæco Impetu.*

A man without Friends : *Vir ab amicis
 Inops.*

Without civility : *Vir inurbanus, inhu-
 manus, rusticus, humanitatis expers.*

Without experience : *Vir rerum impe-
 ritus, rudis, vir ab usu rerum imperitus, usu
 rerum carens.*

Without Renown, or Reputation :
Vir obscurus, nullius neminis, inglorius, ignotus.

Take him without this fault, and he is
 very good : *Vir alioqui præstantissimus.*

He is not angry without cause : *Non abs-
 re irascitur, vel non irascitur de nibilo.*

Without trouble : *Facile, nullo labore,
 nullo negotio.*

I have not got this without pains :
Ægrè

Ægrè hoc impetravi, vix hoc sum Consecutus.

Without noise : *Per silentium.*

He did come without making noise :
Suspensò gradu venit.

Without Order or Method : *Pasim,*
nullo Ordine, citrà Delectum.

Without taking his breath : *Uno spiritu.*

Without Interruption : *Continenter,*
assiduè.

Without weariness : *Citrà fatigationem.*

Without satietie : *Citrà satietatem.*

I cannot see that without weeping :
Hoc videns tenere lacrymas non possum; à la-
crymis temperare nequeo cùm hoc intueor.

I cannot hear these trifles without
laughing : *Has audiens ineptias risum tenere*
non possum, facere non possum quin rideam
cùm his nugis aures meae verberantur.

To suffer without complaining : *Æquo*
animo pati, vel æqua nimiter pati.

To passe daies and nights without
sleep : *Dies noctesque insomnes, vel vigiles*
traducere.

He went to bed without Supper . *Di-*
scessit cubitum incenatus.

Without Dinner : *Impransus.*

He hath done this without being for-
c'd by any : *Id fecit à nemine coactus, vel*
sponte & ultrò h. c. fecit.

Without being requested : *Non rogatus*
hoc fecit.

I say these things without braging :
Non ut quidquam exprobrem hæc dico.

Without making known his will : *Sine
 significatione suæ voluntatis.*

Without taking notice of any thing :
Temerè Imprudenter inconsultò.

To do any thing without deceit : *Ex
 animo aliquid facere, apertè, vel simpliciter ali-
 quid agere.*

To hear one speak without being trou-
 bled : *Bonâ veniâ, vel sine molestia aliquem
 dicentem audire.*

Without complement : *Ut verè dicam
 quod res est, ut verum fatear, ut ingenuè libere-
 que loquar, ut nihil dissimulem, ut absque ver-
 borum fuco & lenocinio loquar.*

I will passe over these things without
 speaking : *Hæc omnia silentio involuam, taci-
 tus præter mittam.*

You will know well without my speak-
 ing how much I love you : *Facilè intelli-
 ges, vel me tacente quantum te diligam.*

You will do this without danger : *Ab
 omni periculo tutus id facies, vel nullum est ab
 eâ re periculum.*

You cannot do this without the ha-
 tred of many : *Id ut facias multorum tibi
 inimicitia subeunda sunt, vel multorum susci-
 pienda sunt odia.*

I did this without fear : *Intrepidè hoc
 feci,*

feci, nulla pericula exhorrescens, levia ducens pericula.

Without speaking of his Insatiable desire : *Ut de effrenatâ ejus cupiditate taceam.*

Without saying any more : *Ut ne quid amplius dicam.*

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Particle (*According.*)

THIS Particle is expressed often by (*e*, or *ex*) as may be seen in the following Examples.

To live according to reason : *Ex æquo & bono vivere.*

A Life led according to the Philosophick precepts : *Ex philosophicis præceptis ætâ vita.*

To do any thing according to his quality : *Aliquid ex dignitate agere.*

This is fallen out according to my desire : *Hoc accidit ex voluntate, ex animi sententia.*

To do according to his inclination : *Ex naturâ agere.*

To say any thing according to the common report : *Aliquid ex hominum opinione, aut fama dicere.*

To

To require his money according to Law : *Ex Lege pecuniam repetere.*

To give to a man according to his quality : *Alicui ex dignitate sua tribuere.*

According as the occasion offers : *Ex occasione, vel ex re nata.*

To Judge one man according to another : *Aliquem ex aliorum ingeniis judicare.*

To consider a cause according to the Clyent's Riches, and not according to equity : *Causam ex Clyentis opibus non ex aequitate pendere.*

You will see what you will buy according to the plenty of Merchandize : *Ex copia mercium consulere licebit quid emas.*

To praise ones actions according to the truth : *Celebrare facta alicujus ex veritate.*

To do according to the custome : *Ex more ex consuetudine agere.*

According to command : *Ex mandato, ex precepto.*

Things are judged according to the Event : *Res ex eventu judicantur.*

Sometimes according is put by (*Pro*) *As*, to take Counsell according to the times : *Consilium pro tempore capere.*

To do all things according to ones power and authority : *Pro suo jure omnia agere.*

Nothing is fallen out according to my hope :

hope : *Nihil contigit pro spe mea.*

Every one according to his Power : *Pro sua quisque facultate, pro suis quisque viribus.*

I have spoken briefly according to my Custom : *Pro mea consuetudine breviter dixi.*

He Imposed sums of Money upon the Cities according to the number of Shoulders : *Pro numero militum civitatibus pecunie summas describebat*

I doubt not but that you understand according to you singular prudence : *Non dubito quin pro tua singulari prudentia intelligas.*

According to every ones deserving : *Pro cuiusque merito.*

Sometimes (according) is put by (*ad*) as,

To speak according to ones minde : *Ad alterius voluntatem, vel Ingenium loqui.*

To resolve according to the time : *Ad tempus consilium capere.*

According to my meaning : *Ad meum Sensum.*

To live according to the instinct of Nature : *Ad Naturam vivere.*

According to the time and place : *Ad rationem loci & temporis.*

To do according to the Command of another:

another : *Ad alterius præscriptum agere.*

According to my ability and strength :
Ad portionem virium.

To speak according to the opinion of others, and not to his own : *Ad conjecturam alieni sensus, non ad iudicium suum loqui.*

Sometimes (according) is put by (*Secundum*) As, according to what is alleged and proved : *Secundum allegata & probata.*

According to your opinion : *Secundum tuam Sententiam.*

There be yet some other wayes of putting (*according*) as,

According as I can Guess : *Quantum conjecturâ consequi possum, quantum animi conjecturâ colligere valeo*

According as I see him given to his studies : *Ut illum video erga literas animatum.*

I thanked him according as I was obliged : *Pro eo ac debui illi gratias egi.*

According to my Judgement : *Ut meæ fert Sententia, prout Sentio.*

A Man according to my heart or minde :
Alter ego, vir mei similis, vir mihi ad Ingenium.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Particle (*Upon.*)

THis Particle is put diversely, according to the diverse significations thereof: as will appear in the following examples. There cometh every day new hinderances one *upon* another. *Alia ex aliis me quotidie Impediunt.*

He hath made a brave Speech *upon* the miseries of man: *Præclaram Orationem habuit de vitæ humanæ miseriis.*

He layeth the fault *upon* his Neighbour: *In socium culpam suam transfert, vel transfundit.*

Every body layeth the cause of this mischance *upon* you: *Hujusce mali causam omnes in te Conferunt.*

These reproaches will fall *upon* your self: *In te cadent hæ contumeliæ.*

I have Gardens *upon* the Tbeams: *Ad Tameſum Hortos habeo.*

To lift *upon* his Shoulders: *In humeros tollere.*

You have put a heavy burden *upon* my Shoulders: *Grave onus meis humeris Imposuisti:*

fuiſſi : And if it be mean'd of any Charge or Office ; you ſay , *Durum ac difficilem provinciam mihi mandaſti*

He ought not to have been condemned upon ſo light ſuſpicions : *Tàm levibus conjecturis, vel ob tàm leves conjecturas damnari non debuit.*

The King hath taken the Town upon his Enemies : *Ex Hoſtibus, vel ab Hoſtibus urbem Rex cepit.*

I conſide, or rely upon your power and favour : *Tuâ gratiâ & potentiâ nitor, vel in tuâ Auſtoritate & gratiâ conquieſco, in te omne mihi præſidium ſtat.*

He did ſhew upon his Countenance, the envy he had in his Heart : *Internum odium, vultu ſuo præſerebat.*

To play upon the Flute : *Ad tibiam Canere.*

I rely upon your Honesty : *Fidei tuæ me permitto.*

I will take the blame upon me : *Omniem ad me culpam accipio, rem mei periculi facio, præſtabo culpam.*

I oblige my ſelf to do this upon pain of Death : *Vel capitis mei periculo ſpondeo me hoc faciſſimum, aut peream niſi fecero.*

He was rob'd upon the way : *In Itinere ſpoliatus fuit*

The matter is juſt upon doing : *In manibus res eſt.* There

There is Money laid upon every City:
In singulas civitates imposita Pecunia.

Your Reputation and Innocency is upon the point of loosing: *Fama tua & Innocentia sub iclu est, periclitatur fama.*

The King did ordaine upon pain of Death, that, &c. *Rex edixit sub capitis pena, vel proposita capitis pena.*

He is ever bent upon his studies: *Semper libris incumbit, studiis semper affixus est, a libris non discedit, libros e manibus non amittit.*

The Swans stand sometimes upon one foot, and sometimes upon another: *Alternis pedibus insistent Grues.*

Upon what ground, or what account do you speak so? *Quamobrem hac de me loqueris? vel quid ita de me predicis? sentis?*

He relieth upon a weak assurance: *Infirmis nititur fundamentis, rationibus, argumentis.*

To insult upon a Man: *Insultare alicui, vel in aliquem.*

He was taken upon doing of the fact: *In flagranti delicto deprehensus est.*

I did this upon my Brothers behalf: *Rogatu fratris id feci, vel a fratre rogatus id feci. causa fratris, vel in gratiam fratris.*

He did run desperately upon the Enemy: *Præceps in Hostem ferebatur, cæco impetu in Hostem ruebat.*

He

fuiſſi : And if it be mean'd of any Charge or Office ; you ſay , *Durum ac difficilem provinciam mihi mandaſti*

He ought not to have been condemned upon ſo light ſuſpicions : *Tam levibus conjeſturis, vel ob tam leves conjeſturas damnari non debuit.*

The King hath taken the Town upon his Enemies : *Ex Hoſtibus, vel ab Hoſtibus urbem Rex capit.*

I conſide, or rely upon your power and favour : *Tuâ gratiâ & potentiâ nitor, vel in tuâ Anſloritate & gratiâ conquieſco, in te omne mihi præſidium ſtat.*

He did ſhew upon his Countenance, the envy he had in his Heart : *Internum odium, vultu ſuo præferebat.*

To play upon the Flute : *Ad tibiam Canere.*

I rely upon your Honesty : *Fidei tuæ me permitto.*

I will take the blame upon me : *Omnem ad me culpam accipio, rem mei periculi facio, præſtabo culpam.*

I oblige my ſelf to do this upon pain of Death : *Vel capitis mei periculo ſpondeo me hoc faciurum, aut peream niſi fecero.*

He was robed upon the way : *In Itinere ſpoliatus fuit*

The matter is juſt upon doing : *In manibus res eſt.* There

There is Money laid upon every City:
In singulas civitates imposita Pecunia.

Your Reputation and Innocency is upon the point of loosing: *Fama tua & Innocentia sub icū est, periclitatur fama.*

The King did ordaine upon pain of Death, that, &c. *Rex edixit sub capitis penā, vel propositā capitis penā.*

He is ever bent upon his studies: *Semper libris incumbit, studiis semper affixus est, a libris non discedit, libros e manibus non amittit.*

The Swans stand sometimes upon one foot, and sometimes upon another: *Alternis pedibus insistant Grues.*

Upon what ground, or what account do you speak so? *Quamobrem hac de me loqueris? vel quid ita de me predicās? sentis?*

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He did run desperately upon the Enemy: *Præceps in Hostem ferebatur, cæco impetu in Hostem ruebat.*

He

He knoweth not upon what foot to stand : *Rerum omnium inopiâ laborat, non habet ad quem confugiat, ad summas adductus est Angustias.*

I cannot answer upon such demands : *Non habeo quod respondeam ad talia postulata.*

Verres did impose great summs of Gold and Silver yearly upon the People : *Verres quotannis magnam vim Auri, atque Argenti à Populo exigebat.*

You are ever upon your toys and trifles : *A nugis & deliramentis non discedis, vel jocis semper intentus es.*

He hath shewn his industry upon a light matter : *In levi Argumento, vel in ejuna materia probavit suam industriam.*

Many evils hang upon your head : *Multa tibi mala Impendent.*

He is upon a brave enterprize : *Præclarum quiddam meditatur.*

To seize upon another mans goods : *In alienas opes involare, impetum facere in bona aliena, invadere bona aliena*

All the disgrace will fall upon you : *Omne ad te dedecus redundabit.*

To look upon himself proudly : *Magnificè se e circumspicere, vel efferre sese gloriâ & prædicatione, sibi præcium tribuere, arrogare, assumere.*

The King hath power of death and life

life upon every one of his Subjects : *In singulos subditorum Rex vitæ necisque potestatem habet.*

He hath said thus upon the Testimony of the Poets : *Ex fide & Testimonio Poetarum id protulit.*

He relieth upon his Riches : *Opibus suis nititur, vel confidit, animos illi pecunia facit.*

To build his fortune upon the ruines of another : *Ex alterius incommodis, vel per alterius incommodum, & calamitatem ascendere.*

To do any thing upon a suddain : *Ex tempore aliquid agere, ex Improviso.*

He said upon his Oath : *Juratus dixit.*

Upon my faith I will not do this : *Do fidem me hoc non facturum.*

To fight upon the head of an Army : *Pugnare in prima acie, vel in primis ordinibus.*

He came here upon horse : *Equo veñus huc venit, vel equo insedens.*

Upon your peril be it : *Tuo sit periculo, vel cum tuo fiat periculo.*

CHAP. XV.

Concerning the Particle (*Of.*)

VWhen this Particle (*of.*) is put before a word, it is expressed by putting the word in the Genitive Case; and although this observation be very obvious, yet it is not to be neglected; but often to be inculcate into the memories of young beginners; specially since it comprehends a great many of the Rules belonging to the Genitive, as may easily appear in the following Examples

But mark first that this way of speaking (*Johns Book*) is the same with (the Book of *John*;) And so in these wayes of speaking, the Letter (*S*) put with the Substantive; As (*John's Book*) is the mark of the Genitive, and sometimes (*his*) is the mark of the Genitive case; As *John his Book*, *Liber Joannis*: But to come to the proof of the preceding Assertion, which is that the former Observation comprehendeth the most part of the Rules belonging to the Genitive.

As much of Water, as of Wine: *Tan-*

Item Aqua quantum vinum : By the Rule, Adverbs of Quantity, Time and Place govern the Genitive.

A young man of great expectation : *Magna spei Adolescens* : By the Rule, Nouns of Propriety, Praise, or Dispraise are put in the Genitive.

I have need of money : *Opus est mihi pecunie* : By the Rule, *Opus* governeth the Genitive or Ablative.

Desirous of honour : *Cupidus laudis* : By the Rule, Adjectives of Desire, and of the Active signification govern the Genitive.

Cæsar's Cousin : *Affinis vel Consanguineus Cæsaris* : By the Rule, Adjectives of Affinity, Similitude, &c. govern the Genitive or Dative.

Some of the Philosophers : *Philosophorum aliqui* : By the Rule, Partative Nouns govern the Genitive.

The modestest of the Brethren : *Modestior fratrum* : By the Rule, that the Comparative when we speak only of two things, governeth the Genitive.

To stand in need of Counsel : *Egere Consilii* : A hogs-head of Wine : *Dolium plenum Vini* ; Both said by the Rule that Verbs and Adjectives of Plenty, and Scarcitie, are put with the Genitive or Ablative.

To take care of his own Affairs : *Re-
rum suarum satagere* ; By the Rule, that
Satago governeth the Genitive.

Condemned of theft : *Damnatus furti* :
Accused of Avarice : *Accusatus Avaritiæ* :
By the Rule, Verbs of Condemning and
Accusing have the Genitive.

I remember of a Proverb : *Recordor
Proverbii* : By the Rule, Verbs of Remem-
bring and Forgetting govern the Geni-
tive or Accusative.

He repents him of his enterprize : *Pæ-
nitet eum incepti* : You are ashamed of this
disgrace : *Pudet hujusce infamie* : By
the Rule, *Pænitet*, *Tædet*, *Miseret*, *Pudet*,
Piget, have the thing in the Genitive, and
the Person in the Accusative.

It is for the good of the Common-
Wealth, that evil men be punished : *In-
terest Reipub. ut mali coerceantur* : By the
Rule, *Interest*, *Refert*, *Est*, govern the Ge-
nitive.

But seeing that the Noun following
(*Of*) is not alwayes put by the Geni-
tive : I will touch the most frequent and
necessary Exceptions arising from this
Observation.

Sometimes (*Of*) is put by (*é*, or *ex*,)
with the Ablative, as in these wayes of
speaking ; Of a Slave he is become a Free-
man ;

man : é *Servo Libertus factus est* : Of a Rich man, a Poor man, of an Ignorant, a man most Learned, of a Blessed, an Unhappy man : é *Divite, Pauper, ex Ignaro, Doctus, é Beato, Miserrimus, Evafit* : Of a man, he became as suddenly a Boar, as if he had tasted of *Circes* Potion : *Repente ex homine factus est Verres tanquam gustato Circeo poculo.*

When (*Of*) is put before the matter, whereof any thing is made, then it is put by (*ex*) with the Ablative : As, an Image of Brasse : *Simulachrum ex ere* : a Vessel made of one Precious Stone : *Vas ex una Gemma conflatum* : And by (*é*) if the Noun of the matter begin by a Consonant.

When (*Of*) is put for concerning, then it is put by (*de*) : As, the Master told us a pretty story of the Fox, *id est*, concerning the Fox : *Iepidam fabulam narravit nobis Præceptor de Vulpe.*

Likewise (*Of*) is put by (*de*) after the Verbs of Diminishing, and taking Away; As, you have taken away much of your affection : *Multum detraxisti de amore tuo* : We must sometimes quit some thing of our right : *Interdum aliquid de jure nostro cedere oportet.*

Now cometh particular wayes of speaking, which cannot be reduced to any general

neral Observation : As, I am glad of your coming : *Adventu tuo gaudeo* : One of the Vulgar sort : *Unus è plebe, unus è multis* : A man greedy of Nature : *Homo ex naturâ suâ avidus* : To do a thing of purpose : *Ex destinato aliquid agere, de induristâ aliquid agere, datâ operâ, ex preparato, consultò vel studiosè aliquid agere.*

He was a Souldier the space of ten years without Interruption : *Decem continuos annos militavit.*

He did this of his own accord : *Id sponte fecit, vel non invitus id fecit* : He is of such a nature : *Talis est ejus indoles, ita naturâ est comparatus* : He is a handsome man of person : *Corporis præstantiâ conspicuus est* : He is of mean Parentage : *Est natus obscuris Parentibus, humili loco natus, vel ortus est* : He is of Noble Parents : *Est nobili loco ortus, natus est præclaro Stemmate, vel conspicuis Parentibus* : He is of my acquaintance : *Est mihi notus, est mihi cum illo familiaritas, illo utor valde familiariter* : I make great account of your favour : *Magni facio tuum beneficium, in summo præzio est tuum beneficium.*

CHAP. XVI. Of the Particle (*in.*)

THough I may very safely leave off to speak of (*In*) as it is a Latine Preposition, as of a thing not belonging to my purpose, yet in behalf of young beginners, of whose profit I am most solicitous; I will rather be thought guiltie of transgressing in matter of Method, then sparing of my pains in serving them; to the effectuating of which, I will speak of this Particle, as it is a Latine Preposition, and an English Particle.

(*In*) As a Latine Preposition, governeth sometimes the Accusative, and sometimes the Ablative, according to the diversity of Verbs that are put with it, or its own diverse significations, concerning both which the Scholler must have recourse to the following Rules.

The Preposition (*In*) being put with a Verb of Rest, *id est*, which signifieth no local Mutation, or going from one place to another, hath after it the Ablative: He prayeth *in* the Church; here is no change

from one place to another, wherefore you say, *Orat in Templo*: He walks in the Hall: *Ambulat in Aula*.

But, when it followeth a Verb of Motion; *id est*, which signifieth to go from one place to another, then it hath after it the Accusative; As, he is gone to the Church, the place from which he is gone, is the place that is left; and the (Church) to which he is gone, is that which he hath acquired; and so you say, *Abiit in Templum*: He hath gone up to his Chamber: *Ascendit in cubiculum*,

Remember that it is not enough that a Verb signifie a Moving, but it must of necessity signifie to move out of one place to another, in such wayes that the two places, to wit, (*à quo*) the place from which, and (*ad quem*) the place to which you go, must be distinct; As when a man goeth from his House to the Church, he leaveth his House to go to the Church: Wherefore we say not, *Ambulat in Hortum*, he walketh in the Garden, nor, *natat in Fluvium*, he swimeth in the River, although (*Ambulo* and *Nato*) signifie a moving or motion, but we say (*In horto, ambulat, natat in Fluvio*) Because he that walks in the Garden doth not go out of it so long as he walketh therein, and although

though he changeth places in going from one end to the other, these places are all of the Garden; neither is it the same thing when you say he walketh in the Garden, and he walketh from one end of it to the other; For in the first there is no deserting of one place to acquire another; but in the second you leave this end to go to the other, and this way it is a motion.

This Rule comprehends also all Metaphorick motions, which are so called, because of the Proportion and Similitude which they have with a true motion; As, he hath casten his goods into the Sea, here is a true motion, from one place to another; But when we say, he hath casten himself *in* misery; here is a Metaphorick motion, which will have also the Accusative; As, *Se met coniecit in summas Angustias*: Besides this local motion, there is another which the Phylosophers call (*Motus Alterationis*) a Motion of Alteration, which is, when a thing changeth from one Estate to another, or from one Nature to another, whether it be from one Accident to another, or from one substance to another; In this sort of motion, the Preposition (*In*) will have after it the Accusative: As, God did change

change Water into Wine: here is one substance changed into another: *Deus Aquam in Vinum mutavit.* Daphne was metamorphosed into a Laurel: *Daphne in Laurum est transformata*: He changeth white into black, cold into heat, moisture into drynesse: *Album in nigrum, frigidum in calidum, humidum in siccum convertit*; he turneth all to his own gain: *In suum emolumentum omnia convertit.*

There be yet many significations, wherein this Preposition governeth the Accusative.

First when (*In*) is put for (*Contrà*) or *Adversus*,) As Cicero said many things against Catiline: *In Catilinam Cicero multa dixit*: Cæsar did make warrs against the Frenchs: *Cæsar in Gallos bellum gessit.*

Secondly, when it is put for (*Ergà*,) my love for my Brother: *Meum studium in Fratrem, id est, erga Fratrem*: Your spite against your Enemies: *Tuum in tuos inimicos odium, id est, erga inimicos.*

Thirdly, when (*In*) is put for (*Pro*;) As, he hath given Land to his Daughter for her Dowry: *Agrum dedit Filie in dotem, id est, pro dote, loco dotis, vice dotis*: The King hath promised to him that is Victorious, a Horse for a Reward: *Victori Rex pollicitus est Equum in præmium, id est, pro præmis,*

premio, loco premii. He did alleadge many things for proof: *Multa attulit in hujus rei fidem.*

Fourthly, When (*In*) goeth before some thing that is to come: As, they have made a Truce for twenty years: *Inducias in viginti annos Impetraverunt.* He hath call'd me to Supper to morrow: *Me ad cenam invitavit in posterum diem.* The Eclipses of Sun and Moon, are foretold for many years: *Solis & lunæ defectiones prædicuntur in multos annos.* The enemy doth encrease from day to day: *Crescit in singulos dies hostium numerus.* I expect my Brother at every hour: *Fratrem in horas expecto.*

Fiftly, When (*In*) is found in a distribution or division, it hath the Accusative: As, *Binos censores in singulas civitates distribuit.* He did establish two Censors for every Town: *Quaternos denarios in singulas vini Amphoras exigebat.* He did exact a penny of every bottle of Wine.

Now it remains that I speak of it, as it is an English Particle.

When (*In*) is the same thing with (*for*) then it is put by (*In*) with the Accusative; As, he gave his Daughter Land in Dowry: *Id est, for her Dowry, Dedit filiae agrum in dotem.*

dotem. The King did promise a horse to him that should be Victorious in recompence: *Id est,* for a Recompence: *Rex pollicitus est equum Victori in premium.* He hath alleaged many things in proof of this: *Multa attulit in hujus rei fidem, vel Argumentum.* To do any thing in hate or spite to another: *Aliquid in odium alterius facere.* I will do this in your Favour: *In gratiam tui id agam.*

When (*In*) doth answer to the question (*quomodo*) it is put likewise by (*In*) with the Accusative: As, lethem be cloth'd in some strange kinde of way: *Peregrinum in modum exornetur.* Here (*In*) answers to (*quomodo*) or how was he clothed. They were tormented in a slavish fashon: *Servilem in modum cruciati sunt.*

You take all things in ill part: *In malam partem accipis omnia.*

When (*In*) is in a speech answering to the question, (*in quo, or, qua in re*) It is left out in the Latin, and the Noun following is put in the Ablative, without a Preposition, as he exceedeth some in Piety, others in Learning: *Alios pietate, alios Doctrinâ superat.* Sometimes the Ablative hath before it the preposition (*In*) as in these waies of speaking, following, it is a brave thing to out go others in something:

Præter

Præter ceteros in re aliquâ excellere pulchrum est. He hath spent his Life in Grief and Sadness: *Exegi vitam in Luctu & Mærore.*

Although (*in*) be put before a Noun of time in the English, it is ordinarily left out in the Latine: As, *in* the Winter season, *Hyme*: in Summer, *Æstate*: *in* the Spring time, *Vere*: *in* harvest, *Autumno*. in these times, *Temporibus illis*: the Month of April, *Mense Aprili*: Yet in these wayes following, the Preposition is expressed, as *in* the flower of his Age: *In florente etate, vel in flore atatis.* In his Youth: *in juventute sua.* In his old Age: *In senectute, vel, in extremo vitæ tempore.* In our Time: *In nostro seculo.* In five years: *In quinquennio.* In Cicero his Consulship, *In consulatu Ciceronis*: In Charles the Second his Reigne: *In Imperio Caroli eius nominis Secundi.*

(*In*) going after Verbs of plenty, or scarcity, is left out in the Latin; As he abounds *in* learning: *Abundat doctrinâ.* He is wanting *in* friends: *Eget amicis*: Neither is this only to be done with Verbs, but with Adjectives likewise of this Nature: As, he is Rich *in* Lands: *Est dives agris*: A Land barren *in* Grain: *Terra infæcunda frugibus.*

Now followeth particular wayes of speaking, upon this Particle (*In*) which
can

can be easier expressed in Examples then drawn to some general heads; As, to turn
In a Circle: In Orbem vertere. In a Point,
In aciem vertere. In Peace and Warre:
In Togâ & Sago, in Pace & Bello.

In time of the Pest, Grassante lue; in full
Senate, in frequenti Senatu. In a publick
Place: In Publico, in Propatulo, in Aperto.
A place in Sight: Locus editus, vel facile,
in aspectum cadens, vel in conspectu locus. In
form of a Hill: In speciem Montis, instar
Montis. In shape or form of a Cap: In
modum pilei. In Readiness: In Procinctu,
in Eromptu. To set an Army in array:
Acie in Instruere. To fight in the front
of an Army: In prima Acie, vel in primis
ordinibus Pugnare. There was four in All:
Erant in universum quatuor, vel omnino qua-
tuor, ad summum quatuor: A thing pleasant
in show: Res preclara in speciem. In a word:
Paucis. In despite of you: Velis Nolis.
In despite of the Senat: Nolente ac refra-
gante Senatu. A matter in question or
debate: Res controversa, vel de qua ambigi-
tur, vel que in controversiam cadit. To
keep his own in subjection. Tenere aucto-
ritatem in suos. To live in private: Privata-
tam vitam agere, domi se tenere, aliorum con-
suetudinem colloquia, vel contubernia fugere:
To live in good Reputation: Sanctè &
Religiosè

Religiosè vivere. Died in Blew: *Ceruleo colore infectum.* He is in his right and proper Element: *Hic Regnat, hic Triumphat, hac in materiâ Luxuriat & abundat* He is in great power and favour: *Gratiâ & auctoritate pollet.* He is in good humor: *Hilaris est, totus ad hilaritatem compositus est.*

He is in to an Extasie: *Extra se est, à seipso peregrinatur.*

He is in an Agony: *Animum agit.*

He is not in capacity of appealing: *Appellationis beneficio excidit, provocationis munus non habet.*

In Play, *per ludum, per jocum, joco.*

He is in danger for your Cause: *Periclitatur tuâ causâ.*

Your Father is in trouble for you: *Patrem afficit sollicitudo ex te.*

In Imitation of any one: *Per similationem alicujus.*

He is in danger of his Life: *Periclitatur salus illius, vel capite periclitatur.*

He is in danger of losing his Cause: *Periculum est ne causâ cadat, vel ne ejus causa laboret.*

To be in good esteeme: *Benè audire.*

He is in a happy condition: *Omnia illi ad voluntatem fluunt, omnia succedunt ex animi Sententiâ, arridet illi fortuna, res illi cadit ad nutum.*

To Saile *in* going up the River : *Adverso flumine Navigare.* In going down : *Secundo flumine Navigare.*

To speak *in* considerately : *Temerè & in cogitantè loqui.*

He is *in* bad Terms with his Father : *Cum patre non Convenit.*

He is *in* good Terms with his Brother : *Amantissimè & Conjunctissimè cum fratre vivit.*

He hath given his Daughter *in* Pledge : *Filiam in obsidem dedit.*

He came *in* great Pompe : *Amplissimo comitatu venit.*

He cometh *in* great hast : *Magnâ celeritate, vel magnâ cum celeritate Advolat.*

In Short : *Ut paucis dicam, verbo dicam, ne multa, ne multis.*

To tell every thing *in* Order : *Ordine singula persequi, per capita singula commemorare.*

CHAP. XVII. Of the Particle (*If.*)

VVhen the Partile (*If*) goeth after any of these Verbs, *Nescio, Quæro,*

Quero, Dubito, Perpendo, it is put by (*utrūm, ne, an, num*) which have the Verb following in the Subjunctive: As, I know not if you Love me: *Nescio utrum me ames*. He asked me if you was of my opinion: *Quæsit ex me mecumne sentiret*. I doubt if I should grant you your request: *Dubito an petitioni tuæ subscribere debeam*. The King is consulting with his Officers, if it be expedient to declare Warre: *Deliberat Rex cum ducibus suis num bellum indicendum sit*.

(*If*) is put also by (*utrūm, num, ne*), after (*refert, interest*) as it is little matter, if you did this your self, or by another: *Parum interest, utrūm ipse hoc feceris an aliis faciendum mandaveris*. It is nothing to you if I said this or not: *utrūm hoc dixerim nec ne tuū nihil refert*.

(*If*) is put by (*si, or quamvis*) when it is the same in English with (*although, albeit*) As, if you would give me all the World, I would not do that: *Si mihi dares omnia, non istud agerem*. If you were Eloquent, as Cicero, you could never perswade me: *Id est, although, or albeit you were Eloquent, as Cicero, &c. Quamvis par esses Ciceroni Eloquentiā, nunquam mihi persuaderes*.

When (*if*) is the same with (*when*) it is put by (*si*) with the Subjunctive : As you shall oblige me *if* you will write often to me : *Id est, when you will write, &c. Gratissimum mihi feceris si ad me sepius scribas.* You shall befriend me *if* you send me Money : *Id est, When you send, &c. Mibi maxime proderis si ad me pecuniam mittas.* You will come *if* you think good : *venies si tibi visum fuerit.*

When (*if*) can be changed into (*unless*) it is put by (*nisi*) which hath after it the Subjunctive or the Indicative : As, *if* you carry not your self more humble & modest you will cause your friends to forsake you : *Nisi te submissius atque modestius geras omnes à te amicos alienabis.*

If I be not deceived this is the man that I did suspect : *Nisi me animus fallit, hic profecto est quem suspicabar :* (*If*) in both these Examples can be changed into (*unless*.)

When (*If*) hath after it these words (*at least*) which is expressed in the Latin by (*tamen, attamen, certè, at certè, at saltem*) it is rendered into the Latin by (*si non, si minus,*) As, *If* I cannot altogether take away your grief, at least I shall diminish it : *Si dolorem tibi hunc eripere non possum, diminuam saltem.* But here observe that
(*si*)

(*si*) is put without (*non*, or *minus*) if your speech have in it a Negative Verb, As, *Si dolorem hunc tibi eripere nequeo diminuum saltẽm*. If then you should put after (*si*) (*non*, or *minus*) with the Negative Verb (*nequeo*) your speech would be Affirmative; two Negatives making alwaies an Affirmative. But where the Verb with the which (*if*) goeth, is Affirmative, there (*si non*, or *si minus*) are put conjunctly: As if I cannot prevail too day, at least the day after, here (*prevail*) is an Affirmative Verb, and so you say, *si hodiẽ non possum, postridiẽ saltẽm*.

Moreover albeit the Verb be Affirmative: Yet if there be any other part of your speech rendering it Negative, you must use (*si*) only: As, *Si nihil possum hodiẽ, at certẽ postridiẽ*.

If my affaires have not succeeded well, I cannot at least but praise your good will: *Si minus benẽres meæ contigerint, non possum non laudare voluntatẽ tuam*. If you could not come, at least you might have writen: *Si venire non potuisti, saltẽm potuisti scribere*.

(*If*) is most commonly put by (*si*) after the Pronouns: As, if you should do this: *Hoc si feceris*: Who if he comes: *Qui si Venerit*. I do marvel if this should

come so too pass : *Mirabar hoc si sic abiret.*

CHAP. XVIII. Of the Particle (*When.*)

IF (*When*) go before a Passive Verb, or an Adjective Noun, which is not a participle of the Active voice, it may be put either by (*cum*) with the Verb in the Indicative : As, I came *when* I was desired : *Veni cum rogabar.* I did this *when* I was sick : *Id feci cum eram aeger.* Or else (*when*) is left out in the Latine, and the passive Verb is put in the Preterit. or Future Tense of the Participle : according to the Tense of your English; neither is the Substantive Verb expressed with the Adjective following it, but the Adjective alone : As, *Rogatus veni,* I came *when* I was desired : I did this *when* I was sick ; *agrotus hoc feci.* I did subscribe *when* I was forced, *Coactus subscripsi.* I did fight *when* I was hurt : *Saucius pugnavi.*

And that you may know when this Particle is put so, it is when it can be resolved into (*being*) As, I subscribed being forced. I did fight being hurt, &c.

If (*When*) go before an Active Verb, Neuter, or Deponent of the Active signification, it is put either by the Ablative absolutely, or by (*cum*) with the Subjunctive or Indicative; and to know when it is put absolutely, and when by (*cum*) take notice if (*that*) go before (*when*) and then it is expressed by (*cum*;) As, they say that *when* Cæsar came to Rubicon, he doubted if he should cross the River, *Aiunt Cæsarem cum pervenisset ad Rubiconem hesitasse transmitteretne Fluvium nec ne:* They say that Marcus Antonius, *when* he was Loving Cleopatra did seldome sleep: *Dicitur Marcus Antonius cum deperiret Cleopatram, raro dormivisse:* But if (*that*) neither expressly nor tacitely doth go before (*when*,) then it is put by the Ablative absolutely; As, Theeves are robbing *when* good men sleep, *Fures Latrocinia exercent dormientibus bonis.*

If (*When*) be put betwixt a Verb, and a Particle of the Present Tense, it is there left out; As, I did observe this *when* I was reading: *Hoc legens annotavi,* or it is put by (*cum*) with the Subjunctive, and sometimes the Indicative; As, *Cum legerem hoc annotavi;* or, it is put by (*Inter*) with the Gerund in (*dum*;) As, *Inter legendum hoc annotavi;* And (*when*)

is put this last way, when it is the same with (*whiles.*)

But if there follow the Verba Noun, then you must not use the Gerund in (*dum*) with (*inter,*) but other the Gerund in (*do*) in giving it the case that the Verb from which it descends, doth govern; As, I did learn this *in* reading *Cicero*: *Legendo* Ciceronem *hoc* annotavi, or you may make a Gerundive of the Gerund, *id est*, make the Gerund to agree with the Substantive following, in Gender and Number and in the Ablative Case with (*in*) going before; As, *In legendo* Cicerone *hoc* annotavi.

I said before, that (*When*) was sometimes expounded by the Independent, or absolute Ablative; but that you may know when this ought to be done; Observe that if the English Participle, which is known by its ending in (*ing*) have no dependence upon the Nominative of the preceding or following Verb, then you use this Ablative; As, *when* I was reading *Cicero*, you was playing; Here playing depends not upon (*I*) which is the Nominative to (*Reading*) nor contrary-ways (*Reading*) depends not upon (*you*) the Nominative to (*Playing,*) wherefore you say, *Me legente* Ciceronem *ludebas*,
vel

vel te ludente legebam Ciceronem.

But if there be a dependence, then you use, (*cum, dum, or inter*) according to what is already said.

Mark well this way of speaking upon (*When,*) what think ye were my thoughts *when* I did hear these words : *Quo animo me esse putas his auditis, hæc ut audiui, hæc audientem, hæc dum audiebam.*

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Particle (*Since.*)

THIS Particle is sometimes the same that (*Seeing,*) and then it is put by (*cum*) with the Verb following it in the Conjunctive Mood ; As, *Since* you are such a man, I will have nothing to do with you : *Talis cum sis, nolo mihi tecum rem esse ;* or else by (*Quandoquidem, or quoniam*) with the Indicative ; As, *Since* I cannot escape, I will fight manfully : *Gnavitèr pugnabo quoniam, vel quandoquidem nullus super est fuga locus.*

(*Since*) going before a Substantive Noun, is changed into (*ex quo,*) and in place of the Noun, is used the Verb descending

scending from it; As, *Since* Dinner : *Ex quo pransus sum* : *Since* I supped : *Ex quo cenavi*.

But if you cannot have a Verb from the Substantive Noun following (*Since*;) then you must put the Noun in the Ablative with (*Ex*;) As, I had no Letter from you *since* Friday : *Ex die Veneris nulla mihi à te reddita Epistola* : I did hear nothing *since* Yesternight : *Ex Hesternâ nocte audiui nihil*.

(*Since*) in these wayes of speaking, following, is put by (*Quod, quum, ex quo*;) As, It is a long time *since* he departed; *Diu est quod abiit, quum abiit, ex quo abiit*, It is ten years *since* he dyed : *Decem anni exierunt ex quo mortuus est, decimus hic est annus ab ejus morte*.

Sometimes (*Since*) is put by (*Jam dudum, jam pridem*;) (*dudum est quod, pridem est quod*;) As, it is long *since* you played : *Jamdudum non lusisti, dudum est quod lusisti* : It is not long *since* : *Non ita pridem est* : These other wayes of speaking, are to be observed; *Since* that day, *Ex illo Die* : *Since* the first of January, *Ex Calendis Januariis* : *Since* Cicero's Consul-Ship, *Ex Consulatu Ciceronis* : *Since* Nero's time, & *Tempore Neronis* : *Since* the day before the Nones of June, till the day before the Calends

Calends of September, *Ex ante diem Nonarum Juniarum, usque ad pridie Calendas Septembris* : Since that time, *Ex illo tempore* : A long time since, *A Longo Tempore*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Particle (*Whether*.)

THIS Particle (*Whether*) being put Interrogatively, is expressed diversly; sometimes by (*quò,*) and this is when you aske one *whether* he goeth; As, *Quò tendis* : *Whether* go you? At other times *whether* is changed into (*utràm,*) and this is when you aske one which of two, or more things he will do, or embrace; As, *whether* will you studie, or play, *Utràm vis operam studiis navare, an ludo?*

It is put by (*utràm*) without an Interrogation; As also after (*Refert, Interest,*) As, It matters not *whether* you did it your self, or commanded it to be done by others : *Parùm Interest, utràm ipse feceris, an aliis faciendum mandaveris.*

When (*Whether*) is followed by (*so ever*) then it is put diversly according to the signification of the Verb following; for if it be a Verb of motion to a place, then
it

it is put by (*quòcunque, quòlibet, quòvis*) As *whether* soever he goeth: *Quòcunque, vel quòlibet se confert*; But if the Verb following signifie a rest in a place, then (*whether*) is put by (*Ubicunque, ubilibet, ubivis*;) As, *whether* so ever he be, I shall think on him; *Ubicunque sit, ubivis sit, semper illius Recordabor.*

(*Whether*) In these wayes of speaking which follow, is put by (*sivè*;) As, you shall not be rewarded for your works, *whether* they be good or bad: *Nullum feres premium laborum tuorum, sivè boni, sivè mali sivè*; And fail not to put the Verb after (*sivè*) in the Conjunctive Mood.

These other wayes of speaking, are to be observed: *Whether* I dye or live, you shall not repent it: *Moriar, non moriar te non penitebit*: Do I well, do I ill, it concerns you nothing: *Rectè an perperam agam, tuà nihil refert*: Go *whether* you please: *Ito quòcunque velis*: *Whether* he be Poor or Rich I care not: *Sit pauper an dives perindè mihi est.*

CHAP. XXI. Of the Particle (*But.*)

THe Particle (*But*) is most elegantly doubled sometimes in stead of (*&*)
As, I say not that he is a wicked man, *but*
a good and honest man : *Ipsū non dico*
Improbū esse sed probū sed honestū.

When (*But*) is taken conditionally, it is expounded by (*si verò*) (*sin autē;*) As, you shall oblige me if you come hither, *but* if your health cannot permit you, I pray stay : *Gratissimū mihi feceris si hūc veneris; si verò per valetudinē non potes, quæso domi maneat.*

If (*But*) follow the Verb (*Dubito*) or its Synonimies, it is rendred by (*Quin*) with the Conjunctive; As, I doubt not *but* you love me : *Non dubito quin me ames;* and not only is it so expounded after (*dubito*) and the like Verbs; But also when it followeth a Negation; As, I cannot *but* think much of your Vertue : *Non possum quin Virtutem tuam magni faciam:* There passeth never a day *but* he comes to see me : *Nullum intermittit diem quin ad me veniat.*

But

(But) is put by (*quàm, nisi, præter, præter-quàm,*) and thus so often as it goeth after (what is) or (nothing else) As, poverty is nothing else but the despising of riches: *Nihil aliud paupertas quàm contemptus, præter contemptum divitiarum* : What is envy, but a grief conceived of another mans happinesse : *Quid est invidia quàm dolor, præterquàm dolor, nisi dolor, ex alterius felicitate conceptus.*

CHAP. XXII. Of the Particle (*At.*)

AS this Particle is put by the Latine Preposition (*Apud,*) it sufficeth to say that it governeth the Accusative ; As, at that same place : *Apud eundem locum.*

There are many excellent wayes of speaking on this Particle, whereof here followeth the most considerable.

At mid night : De mediâ nocte.

At night come hither : Hæc veni sub noctem

At the third watch : De tertiâ vigiliâ.

At the break of day : Sub primam lucem, sub auroram.

At the declining of his age : Sub exitu vite.

You

You deal with me at the Rigour : *Summo jure mecum agis.*

He did speak at his own commodity : *Suo commodo dixit.*

Write at your leasure : *Per otium tuum scribe.*

(At) going before a Noun of Time, is expressed by the Ablative, when the question is by (*Quando,*) without a Preposition; As, he did return at three of the clock : *Rediit horâ tertiâ* : He went away at the dawning of the day, *Primâ luce profectus est* : You came at the right time, *Tempore advenisti* : It shall not be ill said if you use (*per* or *sub*;) As, *Per tempus venisti, sub lucem profectus est.*

To aske at any body, *Querere ex aliquo.*

I have obtained this at my Brothers request : *Id rogatu Fratris affectus sum.*

I am at your devotion or will : *Sum tibi ad arbitrium, sum tibi ad nutum.*

The Labourer is wakened at the Cocks crowing, the Souldier at the sound of the Trumpet : *Agricola ad Galli cantum, miles ad tubæ sonitum excitatur.*

Cicero was banished at the great grief of the People, *Cicero in exilium conjectus est, magno totius populi mærore.*

To serve one at a fit occasion, *Alicui ipso tempore præsto esse.*

To pay at his day, *Ad diem solvere.*

At the first sight, *Primâ fronte, primo congressu, primo obtuitu vel intuitu.*

To tell at a word, *Verbo dicere.*

To expect on at every hour and minute, *Aliquem in singulas horas, & momenta expectare.*

One waiteth for you at the door, *Te præstolatur ad fores aliquis.*

I know my lesson at twice reading over, *Bis relegendo lectionem meam teneo.*

At the second time, *Secundâ vice.*

At our House, *Domi, vel in ædibus nostris.*

He liyeth at the Sign of the Lion, *De- git ad Leonem.*

I did this at another mans charges, *Istud alieno sumptu præstiti.*

At the most, *Ad summum*; At the least, *Ad minimum.*

I come at a call, *Vocatus ad volo.*

He is angry at a word, *Verbo excarescit.*

At an instant, *Continuò, statim.*

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Particle (*Out.*)

Here as in the former Particle, are many usefull wayes of speaking, whereof

whereof I have collected the most considerable.

To do a thing out of folly, *Temerè & inconsultò aliquid agere, ex inscitia aliquid facere.*

To out-live his Parents, *Supersse Parentibus.*

You are out of purpose: *Jàm ineptis, a scopo defleſis.*

You are out of Countenance, *Erubescis.*
He is out of his wit, *Extra se est, inopmentis est.*

You are out of danger, *Extra periculum es.*

You are out of the fashion, *Es consuetudini difformis, vel dissimilis, à consuetudine, alienus es, vel abhorres.*

You are out or mistaken, *Hallucinatus es, captus es.*

Without doubt, *Procul dubio.*

Out of one trouble into another, *è Scylla in Charybdim, è foco in cineres.*

He is out of hopes, *Spem omnem abjecit, vel deposuit, despondet animum.*

To put out ones eye, *Alicui oculum effodere, vel exculpere.*

To put one out of doors, *Aliquem suis ædibus ejicere, vel extrudere.*

To put out of mind, *Ex animo delere aliquid.*

Out of pride and envie, *Ex super-*

tiâ & invidiâ, præ Arrogantiâ & invidiâ:

You are out of your Element, á *Propriâ defleâis materia.*

To lay out money upon any thing,
Pecuniam in rem aliquam insumere, vel impendere.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Particles (*Whiles*) or (*Till*.)

(**VV** *Hiles*) is commonly expressed by (*dum*, or *donc*,) with the Indicative, or Conjunctive Mood; the Conjunctive Mood is made use of, when (*dum* or *donc*) is betwixt two Verbs; As, hear *whiles* he speaks, *Audi dum loquatur*; But if (*Whiles*) goeth not between two Verbs, then you make use of the Indicative; As, none hears *whiles* he speaks, *Dum loquitur nemo audit.*

(*Whiles* or *Till*) going after (*Expecto*) are alwayes put by (*dum* or *donc*,) with the Subjunctive; As, I expect *whiles* my Brother, or till my Brother come, *Expecto dum veniat Frater.*

When (*Whiles*) is put with a Verb, which hath no dependence upon any other

ther Verb in the speech with it, then it is put by the absolute Ablative: This dependence is known, if the Nominative of both Verbs be one and the same, and if they be diverse, then are they said to be independent one of another: As *while* the Navy was fighting. *Cleopatra* was flying. Here (*Navy*, and *Cleopatra*) the two Nominatives, are two diverse things: Wherefore you say, *Pugnantibus classariis militibus, fugiebat Cleopatra, vel fugiente Cleopatra pugna instabant Classarii*: This may be said by (*dum*, or *donec*) As, *Dum pugnabant Classarii fugiebat Cleopatra*.

But if the Verb or Verbs following (*whiles*) have a dependence on what goeth before, then it is put by (*dum*, *donec*, or *inter*) with the Gerund in (*dum*) according as I have shewen above in the particle (*when*) with whom this particle hath great Affinity.

CAAP. XXV.

Of the Particle (*Above*.)

(*Above*) is sometimes put by (*supra*)
 As, What is *above* us, doth not
 H concerns

concerne us, *Quod supra nos, nihil ad nos.*

In these wayes following It is put by (*præter, in, inter*) As, above all vertues I praise modesty, *Præter ceteras virtutes laudo modestiam; in ceteris virtutibus, inter cetera virtutes*

Sometimes by (*in, or, præ*) As, I detest Avarice, above all things, *Ab Avaritia imprimis abhorreo*: The Captain did forbear above others, *In Ceteris, vel præ cetera dux se abstinuit.*

Marke these Particular wayes of speaking, I have ever esteemed this above all things. *Mibi id semper Antiquissimum fuit*: I Love Plato, above all Philosophers, *Ex omnibus Philosophis Platonem vice diligo*: This is above my quality, *Id dignitatem meam excedit, vel exuperat*: It is a thing above my ability or force, *Hoc viribus meis est Impar*. This is fallen out above expectation, *Id præter spem contigit*: To Swim with the Head above Water, *Super natam aquam capite.*

It is yet put by (*amplius*) As, I had walked a mile and above, when I did meet you, *miliare & aliquid amplius confeceram, cum me tibi habuisti obvium.*

In these wayes it is expounded by (*ante, Imprimis*) As, above all things fear God, *Antè omnia Deum time: Imprimis Deum time.*

Or, you may say, *Quidquid feceris Deum time.*

It is sometimes put by a Verb; As in these following examples: There is none above the King in his own Kingdom, *Nullus Regi præsudet in Regno suo, nemo Regi præest, vel nemini Rex subest.*

These wayes of speaking deserve attention; He is learned above measure, *Est supra modum, vel fidem Doctus, mirandum in modum est Doctus, majorem in modum est Doctus.*

He is above me in Learning and Vertue, *Doctrinâ & Virtute me superat, Antevertit. Antecellit:* He is above, *Est Superne.*

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Particles (*As.*)

THIS Particle (*As*) in a Comparison is put by (*ut, sicut, velut, tanquam*) *As*, for example, our time slideth away, *as* the gliding water, *Ut aqua labatur sic tempus.*

When (*As*) goeth before an English Participle, it is expressed by (*cum*), with the Verb in the *Conjunctive*: An example hereof: *As* I was walking by the *Thames*, I did see our Master, *Cum deambularem in*

Thamesis ripa vidi præceptorem, nostrum : You may say by the participle though not so Elegantly, nor according to the Latine phrase, specially in prose, *Deambulans vidi præceptorem nostrum* : But in Poetry you may speak so.

If there follow not your participle which hath (*As*) before it, a Noun, you can express (*as*) by (*inter*) with the participle in the Gerund in (*dum*;) *As, Inter deambulandum prope Thamesim vidi præceptorem* : If there follow a Noun then it is put Gerundively according to what is already said in the preceding Chapters: *As I was Reading Virgil, I did see our Master, In Legendo Virgilio, Vel legendo Virgilium vidi nostrum præceptorem* : This way of speaking by the Gerundive is only in Active Verbs; Neuters and Deponents are other put by (*cum*;) or in the Gerunds in (*do*) if they be not wanting, or by (*inter*) with the Gerund in (*dum*;) but take heed that you use not this last way of speaking, when the Nominatives of the Verbs which are in your speech, are diverse and distinct things, otherwise you will commit an Amphibologie, or Doubtful speech; for Example, *As, I was fighting, John did hurt me*. Here (*J.* and *John*) which are the Nominatives are diverse,

diverse, so if you should say, *Inter pugnandum mihi nocuit Johannes*, it would be doubtful whether (*pugnandum*) went to (*mibi*) or to (*Joannes*) wherefore you must in this case use (*cum*) As, *Cum pugnarem mihi nocuit Joannes*: Or the Participle, specially when it is not in the Nominative Case; As, *mibi pugnanti nocuit Joannes*.

When this Particle (*As*) is twise put, the first (*As*) is expressed by (*adèd, ità, tam*) and the last by (*ac, quàm, ut*) which have after them the same Case and Words that goeth before them; *As Cæsar was, as Couragious, as Alexander, Adèd fuit strenuus Cæsar, quàm Alexander, Ità fuit strenuus ac Alexander*: He Reads *as* well *as* he writes, *Ità Legit, ut Scribit; æquè Legit ac Scribit*: Where it is to be remarked that, (*As*) in this Example insinuateth a Comparison.

But when (*As*) is doubled without a comparison, it is to be put by (*quàm*) with the Adjective following Adverbially put in the Superlative degree *as*, I shall recommend you to the King *as* carefully *as* I can, *Te Regi commendabo quàm Studiissimè potero*: I did informe my self, *as* exactly *as* I could, *Quàm accuratissimè potuerim singula perscrutatus sum*. And here instead

of (*quàm*) you may use (*ut*) *As, ut Studio-*
siſſimè potui, ut Accuratiſſimè potui.

These two wayes of ſpeaking are not to
be forgot ; I Love you *as much as any man,*
Tàm te amo quàm qui maximè: My Houſe is
as much frequented as ever it was, Domus
mea frequentur ut cum Maximè: To which
I add yet a third way, *As I am an honeſt*
man this is true, Vel honeſtus non ſum vel hoc
verum eſt; ut honeſtus ſum ita & hoc verum; ne
honeſtus ſim niſi hoc verum ſit.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Particle (*Would.*)

THeſe be the moſt uſual and conſider-
able wayes of ſpeaking upon this
Particle.

What more ? he *would* have killed me,
Quid ? Quod me etiàm occidere voluit.

What *would* you give for that time
again ? *Quanto velis pretio tempus illud Re-*
demptum, vel Redimendum ?

Who *wou'd* not be angry with you ?
Quis tibi non ſuccenſeat ?

If you did ſo, *would* you not put your
ſelf

self in great danger? *Ita si faceres nonne te precipitem in discrimen ageres?*

Would I could see him whom I look for?
Faxit Deus hominem quem expecto videam.

Would you ever have thought this?
Numquid unquam hoc tibi in mentem venisset?

Who would have ever thought of this?
Quis hac de re unquam cogitasset.

Here is one would speak with you,
Aliquis te alloqui cupit, vel querit te ad colloquium quispiam.

Who would believe any such thing?
Quis tale credat?

I would not do this for my life, vel si
mibi vitam daret istud non facerem; ne, si de
vitâ salvandâ ageretur, istud agerem.

I would not disoblidge my friend for
any thing, Nullam ob causam deessem
amico.

I would not do this for twenty pieces;
Vel propositis mihi viginti numis aureis hoc non
agerem.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Particle (*from.*)

THough this Particle be of a large extent, I shall only insist upon the most considerable ways of speaking thereon.

(From) going after (Celo) is expressed by putting the thing as well in the Accusative as the Person; As, I will keep or conceal nothing from my Friends, *Nil celabo amicos.*

When (From) followeth, (*peto, postulo,*) and their Synonime, or Verbs of Receiving, and Distance it is put by (*à*, or *ab*) with the Ablative; As, you, should not have asked so much money from me, *Tantum vim pecunia à me petere non debebas*: I received Letters from my Father, *Accepi Literas à patre meo*: The Castle is not far from the Town, *Non multum abest castrum ab Urbe.*

(From) is also put by (*à* or *ab*.) in these wayes of speaking from my Infancy, *Ab ineunte ætate, à teneris unguiculis, ab incunabulis*: From the beginning, *Ab initio*: This did not come from him, *à se id non prompsit*: There is no danger to come from the Nobility, *Nil periculi est à Nobilitate*: Salute him from me, *Dic illi salutem à me.*

Sometimes by an Adverb, as in these speeches following, The Lung draws in the Air from without, *Ducunt spiritum extrinsecus Pulmones*: He was killed with a stone from above, *Lapide desuper interfectus est.*

Elsewhere (From) is put by (*in*) with the

the Accusative; As, the number of our Enemies increaseth from day to day, *Hostium numerus in singulis diebus augetur*, The Plants grow from hour to hour, *In singulis horis crescunt Plantæ*; From time to time, *Identidem, subinde, per intervalla*.

Or it's rendred by (*per*,) As to give a thing from hand to hand, *Per manus aliquid tradere*.

Sometimes by (*è*, or *ex*,) or by this Adverb (*Eminè*,) As, to fight from a far, *Ex longinquo præliari*, To fight from a high place, *Ex edito loco pugnare*, To fight far from off himself, *Eminè pugnare*.

There are yet many wayes whereby this Particle may be put, which I shall comprehend in some few Examples.

To relate all from point to point, *Ordine singula persequi, per capita, singula commemorare*.

From the beginning to the end, *A capite ad calcem*.

From one thing to another, *Ex alio in aliud*.

From door to door, *Ostiatim, vel per ostia*.

From house to house, *Domatim, per Domos*.

To run from one place to another, *Hinc illic vagari, vel transcurrere*.

Men come here from all parts, *Undique*

hinc accurrunt homines, ex qualibet gente hinc congregantur homines.

There is something fallen from you,
Aliquid tibi excidit.

To rise from a low Degree, to a high Dignitie, *Ab infimo Gradu, ad summam Dignitatem evehi, vel ascendere.*

A man risen from nothing, *Ex vili & obscuro illustris.*

From a child I was ever so minded, *Eo fui animo à puero.*

From my youth, I have ever been so brought up, *A juventute ita fui educatus.*

After many presents sent from both hands, *post multa hinc inde, vel ultrò citrò-que collata munera.*

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Verb (to Make or Cause)

IF this Verb (*Make*) be the same thing in signification with these words (*was the cause*) then it is expressed by, *Facio, Efficio, Perficio, Impello, Adduco* and others of the like signification, with the Verb following in the Subjunctive, after the Conjunction (*ut*;) As, your Civility *made* me

me implore your assistance, *id est*, was the cause that I implored your assistance, *Fecit humanitas tua, ut tuam opem implorarem*: Your request made me undertake a thing so hard, and so far contrary to my profession, *Effecit postulatio tua ut rem tam arduam tamque ab instituto alienam susciperem*: His great learning made me desirous of his acquaintance, *Summa hujus viri eruditio me impulit ut in ejus familiaritatem venirem*: The Masters too great vigour and severity made me forsake my Studies: *Magistri nimia severitas fecit, vel in causâ fuit, ut discendi voluntatem abjicerem*: It was anger made him do this ill action, *Ad hoc tam atrox facinus patrandum ipsum ira impulit*.

All which wayes may be put by the Ablative in changing the Verbs into the Passive voice; As, *Humanitate tuâ adductus sum, ut opem tuam implorarem, irâ impulsus tam atrox facinus patravit*.

You may make use of (*propter*, or *ob*) when (*made*) is the same with (*was the cause*;) As, the singular Courtesie of Pompey made him be loved by all men, *Effecit singularis humanitas Pompeii ut ab omnibus amaretur; vel propter singularem humanitatem Pompeius amabatur ab omnibus*.

Sometimes (*made* or *cause*) is put by (*Jubeo*)

(*Jubeo*) with the Verb following in the Infinitive of the Passive ; or by (*Curo*,) with the future of the Participle of the Passive ; As, the King did *make* build a stately Church, *Rex Ædem magnificentissimam construi jussit, vel construendam curavit* : The King *caused* levie new Forces, *Rex novas copias contrahi jussit, vel contrahendas curavit*.

Cogo, *Adduco*, *Compello*, are the Verbs whereinto (*make* or *cause*) are changed, when they are the same in signification with (*to force*,) As, necessity *makes* a man do many things, *id est, forceth* a man to do many things, *Multa facere hominem cogit necessitas* : Cicero *made* Catiline go out of Rome, *Compulit* Cicero Catilinam Urbe *cedere* ; But if (*make* or *cause*) do not signifie to do any thing through compulsion, but perswasively, and without using violence ; then it is put by (*suadeo*, *persuadeo*,) As, he *caused* me by his wise Counsel ; or admonitions leave off sensual pleasures, *Sapientissimis suis admonitionibus mihi persuasit, ut voluptatibus nuntium remitterem* : I could never *make* him forsake ill company, *Nunquam illi suadere potui, vel precibus meis ab illo nunquam impetrare potui, ut improborum congressus fugeret*.

In these wayes following, (*Make*) is expressed by one Verb in the Latine, though it hath two in the English; As, a good Prince *makes* himself beloved by the People, *bonus Princeps sibi Populi benevolentiam conciliat, vel allicit sibi benevolentiam populi*: A Tyrant *makes* himself be hated by all men, *Omnia in se invidiam concitat Tyrannus*.

Thus having reduced to some general heads all the wayes of speaking on this Particle, that are capable of any general Observation; I come now according to my ordinary Method to speak of the particular wayes of speaking on those Particles.

To *make* himself be admired by all men, *Omnia movere admirationem, omnes in admirationem traducere, vel rapere*.

To *make* others be admired, *In aliis admirationem efficere*.

To *make* ones peace with the Prince, *Benignum aliquem reddere Principi, in Principis gratiam aliquem reducere*.

To *cause* an untimely birth or abortion, *Partum abigere*.

To *cause*, abolish a Law, *Legem abrogare*.

To *make* his house larger, *Aedibus accessionem adungere*.

To *cause*, pull down the Walls of a Town, *Urbis Mœnia diruere*. To

To cause, augment any thing, *Alicui rei incrementum dare.*

To make a man change his way of living, *Hominem ad aliam viam aliosque mores traducere, hominis naturam Ingeniumque mutare hominem de statu vite deicere.*

To make one fear, *Alicui metum incutere, terrorem alicui inficere; aliquem in terrorem adducere, in metum adducere.*

To make himself be feared by his Subjects, *Auctoritatem tenere in suis.*

To make ones hat fly off, *De capite pilum decutere.*

To make a branch or fruit fall from a Tree, *Ramum vel fructum de arbore decutere.*

To make one confesse the Truth, *Alicui veritatem extorquere.*

To make a thing unknown to appear, *Rem occultant aperire.*

To make one angry, *Aliquem ad indignationem, vel iracundiam adducere, alicui bilem aut stomachum movere; aliquem ad iram impellere, aut provocare.*

To make one comprehend or understand any thing, *Aliquem ad Intelligendum aliquid adducere; vel ad rei alienius intelligentiam aut notitiam perducere.*

To make one condescend to our will, *Aliquem ad voluntatem nostram adducere.*

To make, *id est*, force or constrain one
to

to consent, *Alicui consensum extorquere, vel exprimere.*

To make one desirous of any thing, *Alicui rei alicujus cupiditatem adferre, vel inficere.*

To make one dispair, *Desperationem alicui asferre spem cuiuspiam addimere, ad desperationem adducere, adigere compellere, & spe aliquem deturbare, alicui spem praecidere.*

To make one fall from his Dignity, *De Honoris loco, vel gradu aliquem dejicere.*

To make mad, angry any body, *Aliquem uvere, ad furorem adigere.*

There is an Herb that makes men drunk, *Est Herba quae temulentos facit, quae temulentiam facit.*

To make man look for great things of himself, *Magnam sui expectationem apud omnes concitare.*

To make his mind known, *Alicui mentem suam aperire.*

To make one proud, *Alicui animus facere, aut inflare.*

To make ones escape, *Alicui fugam patefacere, vel viam ad fugam aperire.*

To make himself be heard, *Sibi audientiam facere.*

To make the Master have an aversion from the Servant, *Herum a servo abalienare. Servum apud Herum in invidiam vocare.*

To

To make one do any mischief, *Aliquem ad nefas adducere vel impellere.*

To make one erre, *Aliquem in errorem inducere.*

To make room in a throng, *Turbam summoovere.*

To make one sigh, *Alicui gemitus exprimere aut elicere.*

To make himself be laughed at by all men, *Omnibus se ridendum proponere, vel cachinnas movere.*

To make a Colonie, *In Regionem aliquam, vel Coloniam, incolas mittere.*

To make a man give his oath, *Sacramento, vel jurejurando aliquem adigere.*

To make information against any one, *In aliquem questionem habere vel querere.*

To cause Register, *In Commentarios referre, in Publicas Tabulas perscribere, in acta referre.*

To cause Act a Comedie, or Tragedie, *Comediam aut Tragediam in Theatrum dare, Publicè exhibere.*

This will make you praise-worthy, *Id tibi laudem afferet.*

To make a Rebellion, or Troubles, *Tumultus & Seditiones ciere, Excitare, commovere.*

To make one forget any thing, *Alicui res alicujus oblivionem asferre, rem aliquam in oblivionem alicui adducere.* To

To make one cry, *Alicui lachrymas elicere, aliquem ad fletum movere vel adducere.*

To make himself be spoken of forever, *Nomen suum ad posteros transmittere, vel ab interitu vindicare*: He will make his house or family be ever more spoken of, *Memoriam sempiternam in domum suam inferet*:

To make one loose courage, *Alicujus animum frangere.*

To make every man pay his reckoning, or shot, *Ab aliquo symbolam, vel collectam exigere.*

To make two quarrel together, *Duos inter se committere, inter duos rixam commovere.*

To make one change his Opinion, *Aliquem de sententiâ depellere.*

To make one leave off his work, *Ab opere aliquem avocare.*

To make Victual dear, *Inferre caritatem annonæ, annonam incendere, vel excandefacere.*

To make victual cheap, *Levare annonam.*

To make one laugh, *Alicui risum movere, cachinnos commovere, vel concitare.*

To cause one revive, *Demortuum ab Inferis revocare, vel defunctum resuscitare.*

To make one mindful of any thing, *Aliquid in memoriam cujusdam revocare, alicui, rei alicujus memoriam commovere; aliquid in memoriam redigere, vel reducere.*

To make a Town yield by force, *Urbem ad deditionem cogere.*

To make a Town yield without external compulsion, *Ad voluntariam deditionem perducere urbem.*

To make himself be looked on by all men, *Omnium in se oculos convertere.*

To make one take Courage again, *Alicui animum reddere, erigere, excitare, relevare.*

To make one ashamed, *Alicui pudorem incutere, aliquem pudore suffundere.*

To make a Shire revolt, *Provinciam ad defectionem trahere.*

To cause the people revolt, *Plebem concitare, seditionem conflare.*

To make one silent, *Alicui Imponere silentium.*

To make one tremble for fear, *Aliquem horrere perfundere, vel ei horrorem incutere.*

To cause ones goods to be sold at Port Sale, *Subhastare bona alicujus; Per praconem vendere; praconis voci subicere.*

To make an end of any labour, *labori finem imponere, vel posiremam manum; laborem absolvere.*

Here ends the Treatise of those English Particles, which give greatest occasion of failing to young beginners, when they are to be put according to the *Latine* version :

sion: now come I to speak, how the English Tenses and Moods may be changed according to the style of the *Latine* Tongue: and how the Active voice in the English, can be reduced by the passive in the *Latine*, or contrariwise: how an Impersonal doth become personal, &c. And because that Tenses are included in Moods; I will first speak of the Moods, wherein I shall have occasion to treat of the Tenses.

CHAP. I.

How the Finite Moods and all their Tenses may be changed according to the Latine, when they are not to be reduced to the Infinitive Mood.

THere be certain wayes of speaking in the *English*, that seem to be in the Present Tense, which must be expressed in the *Latine* by the Preterit. Tense; As, my brother is born, *Natus est frater meus*: The Church is built, *Constructum est Templum*:

plum: The Town is ruined, *Eversum est oppidum*.

I said that these Speeches seem to be in the Present Tense; because they have not before their Verbs (*Have* or *Did*) which are most commonly the marke of the English Preterit. Tense; but being rightly considered, they be of the Preterit. Tense; because they expresse by past actions, and so of all Verbs containing the like actions, although they never have (*Did* nor *Have*) before themselves. As, he bought, he fought, *Emit, Pugnavit*.

When the Present Tense or Future of the Indicative, do follow the Particle (*If*) they are put by the Future of the Conjunctive or Indicative Mood: As, You will come if you please, *Venies si tibi videbitur, vel visum fuerit*: If you do this, or if you will do this, you shall oblige me, *Id si feceris, magnam à me gratiam inieris*: which also is to be done, whensoever any of these Tenses do follow Verbs of doubting, and have, (*If*) going before them: As, I doubt not but you will send me money, if you receive, or shall receive any, *Non dubito quin pecuniam missurus sis, si aliunde acceperis*.

An Interrogation being made in the Imperfect of the Subjunctive, or rather Potential;

Potential; whose mark is (*Might, Should, Could*) is put in the *Lat. no* by the Present Tense of any of those two Moods; As, who would love so wicked a man? *Virum tam nefarium quis amet?* Who could not understand so easy a thing? *Quis rem ita facilem non Intelligat?* What should I say? *Quid dicam?*

This Imperfect of the Subjunctive of these two Verbs (*Volo* and *Nolo*;) is expressed most commonly by the Present of this Mood. As, I would rather die than live in so great shame, *Mori malim quam tam ignominiose vivere.*

I could wish that you were more circumspect in your Affairs, *Velim te in rebus tuis cautiores esse.*

The Present of the Imperative may be put many ways; As, Write to me often, *Scribe ad me sæpius, scribito, scribas velim, fac scribas.*

The Future of the Indicative, the Imperfect and Plusquamperfect of the Subjunctive, must be rendered by the Future Tense of the Participle of the Active, with the Substantive Verb (*Sum*,) as often as these Tenses follow after any of these Particles. (*Tam, ita, adeo, tantus, quantus,*) and others of this nature. As, He is so impudent that he will deny this, *Adeo est*

Impudens ut hoc negaturus sit: He is so liberal, that he would give you all he is worth, *tam liberalis est, ut omnia sua bona tibi daturus sit vel esset:* He did love you so much, that he would have loosed his Life for you, if you had desired him, *Tanto te amore persecutus est, ut pro te moriturus fuisset, si ita tibi visum fuisset.*

Sometimes the Future of the Indicative, is put by the Present of the Subjunctive; As, You will see Men there who slight all things, *Videas illic homines, qui omnia rideant:* Perhaps you will object, that he is too old to carry Arms, *Forſitan mihi objicias eum senioreſſe, quam qui arma ferat.*

Sometimes the Imperfect of the Potentiaſſimal is put by the preſent Tenſe; As, You would think him mad, *eum delivare putes.*

The Future of the Indicative Mood, is put by the Future of the Participle, and the Verb (*Sum*) after the Verbs (*Nescio, Ignoro, Dubito.*) As, I know not if you will come, *Uram venturus ſis nescio:* I know not what you ſhall doe, *quid faſturus ſis ignoro:* For the reſt of the Moods and Tenſes belonging to this Chapter they are ſo eaſie, that there needs nothing be ſpoken of them,

CHAP. II.

How to put a Verb of the Finite Mood into the Infinite Mood, in the Tenses suitable to your Speech.

YOU must first know that any Mood, excepting the Infinitive, is a Finite Mood, such as the Indicative, Imperative, Optative, &c.

Next, that when two Verbs occur in a Speech, no Conjunction intervening; the last is put in the Infinitive: but to know in what Tense, here is the difficulty. *Hoc Opus, Hic Labor*; Wherefore to the better understanding hereof, consider the Rules following.

When the Verb that is to be put in the Infinitive is of the Present, the Perfect or Future Tense in the English, you may safely keep it in the self same Tenses in the Infinitive of the *Latine*; As, I think *Peter* is a good man, *Credo Petrum esse bonum*: That he was ignorant, *Fuisse ignorantem*: That he will be ignorant, *Fore ignorantem*.

The Future of the Subjunctive, whose mark is (*will have; shall have*) being to be put in the Infinitive, is put by the Preterit ; As, I trust he will have read my Letters before now, *Illum meas Literas legisse reor ante hoc tempus.*

When the English Imperfect Tense, whose mark is (*was*) is to be put by the Infinitive Mood ; You must know what Tense goeth before it ; If there be either the Present Tense of the Indicative, or Future of the same Mood, whose mark is (*shall or will*) then the Imperfect following is put by the Preterit Perfect Tense of the Infinitive ; As, I believe that *Cæsar* was Valliant, *Fortem fuisse Cæsarem puto* : Perhaps you will say that you was doing thus, *Fortassis diceste hoc fecisse.*

If the Imperfect of the Indicative be to be used in the Infinitive, it is put by the Preterit Perfect Tense, how often it followeth the Imperfect of the Subjunctive, whose mark is (*should or could*) or the Plusquamperfect of this Mood, whose mark is (*would or could have ;*) As, you would say that I was Learned, *Diceres me fuisse Doctum* : I would have said that *Pompey* was very happy, if he had not died miserably, *Dixissem Pompeium fuisse fortunatissimum, nisi misere periisset* : But if
the

the Imperfect of the Indicative, which is to be put by the Infinitive Mood, have before it another Imperfect of that same Mood with it, then it is used in the Present Tense of the Infinitive; As, you was saying, that you was my Friend, *Te esse mei amantissimum predicabas*: Which likewise must be done with this Imperfect, if there goeth before it the Plusquamperfect of the Indicative, whose mark is (*had*) As, I had believed that you was an honest man, unlesse, &c. *Arbitratus eram te honestissimum esse nisi, &c.*

If this Imperfect of the Indicative, have going before it the Preterit Perfect Tense of the same Mood, whose mark is (*have or did*) it is rendred by the Present or Perfect Tense of the Infinitive; As, I have heard from your Commarads that you was very foolish in your Youth, *Accepi ab Aequalibus tuis, te Juvenem fuisse imprudentissimum*: Hearing this report of you, I did think that you was to be pitied, *Hic de te auditis putavi te commiseratione dignum esse*: Cicero hath left in writing that Catiline was the betrayer of his Country, *Cicero memoriae, vel scriptis prodidit Catilinam suae Patriae proditorem esse, vel fuisse.*

If the Imperfect of the Subjunctive be

to be put by the Infinitive, and have before it a Verb of any other Mood or Tense, it is put by the Future of the Infinitive; As, I hope that my Father would come if he were in good health, *Arbitror Patrem meum veniurum esse si valeret* : I thought you would do this for my sake, *Id meâ causâ te facturum esse putavi* : I did foresee that this would have no good success, *Id malè cessarum auguratus fui* : But if the preceeding Verb be of the same Mood and Tense, with the Imperfect of the Subjunctive, then this Imperfect being to be used in the Infinitive, is put by the Present Tense; As, I should think that Peter would become a good man, if he would hearken to his Master, *Petrum crederem probum esse si auscultaret Preceptorum suum*.

The Plusquamperfect of the Indicative Mood, whose mark is (*Had,*) being to be used in the Infinitive, is put by the Present Tense, when a Verb of this same Mood and Tense goeth before it, or the Plusquamperfect of the Subjunctive; As, I had thought that ye had been ingrate, or I should have thought that ye had been ingrate (by the Plusquamperfect of the Subjunctive) *Te ingratum esse judicasset, vel judicaveram*.

But

But if the Verb going before the Plusquamperfect of the Indicative, which is to be put by the Infinitive, be not of the same Tense, then it is put by the Preterit Tense, and the Future of the Participle; and for the better knowing these wayes of speaking, it is to be observed, that they are accompanied with these Conjunctions (*Si, nisi, modo, sed ;*) As, I believe the Post had come if the Weather had been fair, *Credo venturum fuisse Tabellarum si per tempus Læcisset : I heard that Peter had not died, if he had not spoken harshly to the Judge, Audi Petrum non moriturum fuisse, nisi judicem Verbis Injuriosis læcisset.*

But if it chance that the Verb which is to be put in the Future of the Participle hath no Supine, and consequently no Future of the Participle; you must in this case have recourse to the Substantive Verb (*Sum*) and put in the same Tense that the Defective Verb is of, and the Defective is put in the Subjunctive with (*Ut*) before it; As, I believe Peter had studied if he had had wherewith to maintain himself, *Credo fore ut Petrus Studuisset, si per opes potuisset :* Which may also be done with Verbs that have both Supine and Future of the Participle; As, I believe

believe that *John* had read it, &c. *Credo fore ut legeret Joannes si, &c. vel Lecturum fuisse Joannem si, &c.*

If the Future of the Subjunctive, whose mark is (*shall have, or will have,*) have going after it self the Present or Future Tense of the Indicative, it is put by the Future of the Verb (*Sum*) with (*Ut*) going after it ; As, I trust my Son shall have done all that I commanded him when he cometh, or shall come to us again, *Credo futurum esse ut filius mandata confecerit cum ad nos remeat vel remeabit* : I believe the King will have obtained many Victories when he returns, or will return from the Warrs, *Credo futurum esse, ut Rex multas reportaverit Victorias, cum á Bello redit, vel redibit.*

If any Verb following (*Promitto, Pollicor, Spero, Minor,* and their *Synonimes*) be of the Present of the Infinitive in the English, it is put in the Latine by the Future of the Infinitive ; As, he hath promised to come, *Pollicitus est se venturum esse* : I hope to become Learned some day, *Spero me aliquando fore Doctum* : He threatneth to put all to Fire and Sword, *Omnia se Flammâ, & ferro Vastaturum esse minatur* : Yet neverthelesse *Cicero* usech sometimes the Present of the Infinitive after (*Spero,*)

As,

As, in this Example, *Speramus quidem fieri senes*, in stead of saying, *Speramus nos senes factum iri*.

CHAP. III

Of the Difficulties upon the Infinitive Mood.

OFtentimes Young Beginners confound the Present Tense of the Infinitive with the Gerund in (*di*;) for preventing whereof I have set a Chapter apart ; But before we enter into the difficultie, it is to be remarked that (*To*) going before a Verb is a Mark that the Verb is of the Infinitive Mood.

When between a Verb of the Finite Mood, and a Verb of the Infinitive, there is no Substantive Noun, then the Verb is to be put in the Infinitive in the Present Tense, or any other that your English requires; As, I desire to see my Brother, *Cupio videre Fratrem*.

But if there goeth a Substantive before the Verb, that is to be put in the Infinitive ; Such as, *Tempus, Otium, Occasio, Facultas, Licentia, Necessitas, Consilium, Voluntas,*

tas, Consuetudo, Causa, Cupiditas, Desiderium, Ratio; then instead of the Infinitive you use the Gerund in (*di*;) As, he waites his opportunity to surprize his Enemy, *Captat opportunitatem opprimendi Adversarii*: The Master hath given us liberty to play, *Magister nobis fecit ludendi veniam*: He takes liberty to do all that he lists, *Sumit sibi licentiam quodvis faciendi*: I am necessitate either to pay or to give over, *Incumbit mihi necessitas aut solvendi, aut cedendi*: I am resolved to make a Voyage into France, *Cepi consilium proficiscendi in Galliam*: He hath no desire to studie, *Abjecit animum studendi*: You have no reason to be angry with me, *Causam succensendi mihi nullam habes*: I have a desire to go into Italy, *Incessit me cupido eundi in Italiam*.

If before the Infinitive there go an Adjective, which is put in the Neuter Gender, and so becometh a Substantive, which falleth out when it can be resolved by (*res*) as (*turpe*) *id est, res turpis*, the Verb may be kept in the Infinitive, or it may be put by the Subjunctive with (*ut*) As, it is needful to suffer many things in this life, *Necessarium est multa pati in hac vitâ, vel ut multa patiamur*: 't is free to every body to studie, *Liberum est unicuique*

que Studere, vel ut Studeat unusquisque : It is a brave and honourable thing to dye for his Country, *Præclarum atque honorificum est pro Patriâ mortem oppetere, vel ut quis pro Patriâ mortem oppetat, vel spiritum reddat.*

It is a base thing to give way to his passion, *Turpe est libidini servire, vel ut quis libidini serviat* : It is a hard and rare thing to excell in many things, *Difficile atque adeò satis rarum est in multis excellere, ut in multis quis excellat.*

If the Infinitive follow after these Adjectives, *Cupidus, Avidus, Studiosus, Gnavus, Peritus, Imperitus*, and their Synonimes; It is to be rendred by the Gerund in (*di,*) and the Substantive Nouns descending from it, are to be put in the Genitive; As, *Cæsar* was desirous to make wars, *Cæsar cupidus erat faciendi bellum, vel belli* : *Alexander* was skillful to Command an Army, *Erat Alexander peritissimus gubernandi Exercitus* : He is very unapt to teach, *Est imperitus docendi.*

If the Infinitive go after (*Dignus, Indignus*) it is put in the Subjunctive in the Person, that the Pronoun of your English is of, and it hath (*qui, quæ, quod*) before it; As, he is worthie to be praised, *Dignus est qui laudetur* : She is unworthie to be heard, *Indigna est quæ audiatur.*

If there go a Verb of Motion, (*id est*,) which signifieth a local Mutation, as I have already spoken of above;) Before the English Infinitive; this Infinitive may be put four wayes, to wit, by the Supine in (*um*,) by the Gerund in (*di*) with (*causâ* or *gratiâ*) by the Gerund in (*dum*) put Gerundively, if the Verb be an Active or a Deponent of the Active signification; and lastly by the Future of the Participle which agreeth with the Nominative of the Verb of Motion, in Gender, Number and Case; Examples hereof;

There came a Trumpeter from the King to admonish, &c. *Præco à Rege venit, monitum, monendi gratiâ ad monendum, moniturus.*

Here observe that Neuter Verbs cannot be put all these wayes, because they want for the most part the Supine, and the Future of the Participle; next that when you make use of the two Gerunds, to wit, (in *di*, and in *dum*) they may be elegantly in Active Verbs and Deponents of the Active signification put Gerundively, *id est*, made agree with the Noun following, in Gender, Number and Case, As, *Veni causâ monendæ Matris, ad monendam Matrem* : But other Verbs are kept in the Gerunds, and have the Noun following

lowing in the Case that they Govern.

The Passive Infinitive of the English, being to be rendred by the Latine Infinitive, is either put by the Future of the Passive, or by the Relative (*Qui, quæ, quod*) or (*ut*) with the Verb in the Subjunctive of the Active; As, I give you my Son to be Instructed, *Trado tibi Filium meum erudiendum, vel quem erudias, vel ut erudias eum.*

The English Infinitive is put by (*cum, or quamvis*) with the Subjunctive Mood, in these wayes of speaking; He hath profited little to have studied so long, *Parùm profecit cum tam diù Studuerit, Quamvis diù studuerit*: You have used Peter very ill to have received so many Courtesies of him, *Quamvis tam multa beneficia à Petro, acceperis, pessimè tamen à te exceptus est*: He is exceedingly deceived to be a Learned Man, *Cum sit Doctus turpiter hallucinatus est.*

These wayes of speaking by the English Infinitive, to wit, he is not a man to lye, to betray his Friend; are so rendred in the Latine, *Non is est qui mentiatur, qui amicum prodatur.*

When these Particles, (*Tàm, Adèò, Ità, Tantus, Tantùm, Tot, Talis;*) are to go before the English Infinitive, then it is put in the Conjunctive Mood with (*ut*)

K

going

going before it ; As, he is so impudent, as to dispise his Master, *Adeo est Impudens, ut Magistrum vituperet* : Take heed you fall not into the fault that is so common among young beginners, which is not to put the Verb that is to be in the Subjunctive, in the same Tense that the preceeding Verb is of ; As, *Adeo est Impudens ut Magistrum vituperaret* ; for to say, *vituperet*, because (*est*) going before, is of the Present Tense : And to Illustrate this further, I will bring an Example of every Tense ; He was so Impudent as to dispise his Master, *Adeo erat Impudens ut Praeceptorem suum vituperaret* : He hath been so Impudent as, &c. *Adeo fuit Impudens ut Praeceptorem vituperaverit* : He will be so Impudent as to dispise his Master, *Tam erit Impudens ut Magistrum vituperaturus sit*,

CHAP. IV.

Of the Gerunds.

THough I have already spoken of the Gerund in (*di*,) yet I must needs in this Chapter speak again of it, (though a little more amply then before) for formality's cause.

When

When the Participle of the English, which is known by its ending in (*ing*) hath going before it, (*in* or *by*,) it is commonly rendred in the Latine by the Gerund in (*do*;) As, he spends his time in Reading, *Legendo tempus terit* : He is much delighted in hunting, *Delectatur venando* : He is lean by Studying, *Emarcescit studendo* : Here again remark what I have often said, that if your Gerunds be to govern any Noun after themselves, (I mean Gerunds of Active Verbs, or of Verbs of the Active signification) then may you put them Gerundively, *id est*, as Adjectives agreeing with the Substantive Nouns following, in Gender, Number and Case ; As, *Tempus est visendi amici*, for *visendi amicum* ; It is time to see a Friend, *In legendis historicis tempus impendit*, for *legendo historicos* ; He spends his time in reading Histories : *Est ad amicitiam colendam idoneus*, for *ad amicitiam colendum* : He is good to keep Friendship with : but the Gerunds are not to be changed, if they are neither Actives, nor of the Active signification ; As you have no reason to hate your Friend, *Nulla tibi causa est invidendi amico*, and not *amici*.

Neverthelesse, *Frnor*, *Utor* and *Fungor*, though they govern the Ablative, are

found to be put Gerundively, because they did formerly govern the Accusative, as is to be seen in Old Authors; As, *Causa fruendæ voluptatis, ad utendas divitias, ad defungendum officium.*

You change the English Infinitive by the Gerund in (*di*) when it hath a Substantive Noun before it; As, I had no occasion to write to you, *Nulla mihi oblata fuit occasio ad te scribendi*; The Substantives which most frequently go before it, are already set down in the Chapter, shewing the distinction of the Infinitive from the Gerund in (*di*.)

When the English Infinitive hath going before it a Verb of motion, whereof you have heard the mark; which is a changing or removing from one place to another, or from one substance or quality to another, it is put by the Gerund in (*dum*;) this last way of changing is called a Metaphorick motion; so it is absolutely necessary that we understand by motion a desertion or leaving off one place to acquire another; For though you say, I walk in my Chamber; and walking cannot be without a motion, yet it is not the motion that I speak of, because you may walk all day long in your Chamber without going out of it; Examples of both motions Real and Metaphorick:

phorick : I am going to *London* to salute my Friends; here is a desertion of a place, for you must go from some place, and so say, *Proficiscor Londinum ad videndos amicos* : The Master exhorteth his Schollers to studie, *Præceptor Discipulos impellit ad studendum*. This Verb (*Exhort*) is a Verb of a Metaphorick motion, because it carrieth with it the change of a condition, which is from not studying, to study; For if they did study, he would not exhort them to study; The General exhorteth his Souldiers to fight valiantly, *Imperator Milites accendit ad fortiter dimicandum*.

These Adjective-, *Aptus, Idoneus, Facilis, Pronus, Proclivis, Segnis, Acer, Alacris*, and others such like, will have the Verb which is of the Infinitive Mood in the English, to be put by the Gerund in (*dum*) in the Latine; or if a Noun follow them, it is put by (*ad*) in the Accusative; As, he is a fitting man to move Sedition, *Est ad Tumultum excitandum idoneus* : He is easily brought to pardon injuries, *Est ad condonandas injurias facilis, vel est facilis ad veniam* : He is given to revenge, *Pronus est ad ulciscendum, vel ultionem* : He is loath to break peace, but most careful to keep it, *Ad pacis sedus violandum*

violandum segnis, ad continuandum alacris.

In these wayes of speaking, to wit, when the Verb hath no Substantive after it to govern, as in time of Supper, in time of Reading, the Verb is put in the Gerund in (*dum*) with (*inter,*) and if there go a Noun after (*in time of*) you use the Verb from which it descends; As, in time of Supper, *Inter Cœnandum*, from (*cœnare*) cometh (*cœna:*) In time of studying, *Inter Studendum*, which wayes that you may know better, may be changed thus; Whiles, or when I was Supping, whiles, or when I was reading.

But if in these wayes the Verb governeth a Noun after it, then this Verb is put by the Gerund in (*do*) Gerundively, if it be an Active, or any of that signification, or in the Present of the Participle which agreeth with the Nominative of the Verb following, or else by (*dum*, or *cum*) with the Indicative or Subjunctive; As, in time of hearing my Lesson I laughed, *In audiendâ Lectione risi, audiens Lectionem risi, dum audiebam Lectionem risi, cum audirem Lectionem risi.*

CHAP. V.

Of Participles of the Present,
and Preterit Tense.

THe mark of the English Participle of the Present Tense is its ending in (*ing*,) as Loving, and the Participle of the Preterit Tense is known by its ending in (*ed*) as Loved.

If there go before the Participle (*ing*) this English Participle (*without*) you must know if your Speech be Negative, or Affirmative; If it be Negative, then the Participle is put by the Conjunctive Mood, and (*without*) is put by (*Quin, Prius, Quàm, Antequàm*;) As, he will not undertake so weighty a thing without asking my Advise, *Rem tantam non suscipiet quin me consulat, rem tantam non antè suscipiet quàm me consulat, vel consulverit.*

But if the Speech be Affirmative, (*without*) is put by (*Quamvis, Nec, Nequè, Tamèn*,) and other such like Particles, with the Participle, as before in the Subjunctive Mood; As, he hath undertaken, a Voyage without acquainting me there-

with, *Peregrinationem suscepit quamvis me non consuluerit, nèc tamèn me consuluit*; or by (*Priusquàm* or *Antequàm*) you may say, *Prius peregrinationem suscepit quàm me consuluerit*; *Antè peregrinationem suscepit quàm me consuluerit*; Or by the Independent, or absolute Ablative you may say, *Me inconsulto peregrinationem suscepit*; But take heed in using this way, that the Nominative of the Verb which is expressed by an Adjective in the Ablative, be not the same thing with the Nominative of the following or preceding Verb, in which case you must not use this Ablative, unlesse you can diversifie or distinguish them without altering the sense; As, he did undertake this Voyage without asking my advise; Here the Nominative to (*asking*) and (*undertake*) is one thing, to wit, (*he*;) So that you cannot here use the Ablative, if you put it into Latine, according as it is in the English, but if you will diversifie them so, He undertook this Voyage, I not being consulted; you may say then, *Me inconsulto peregrinationem hanc suscepit*; But if it cannot be diversified, then you must have recourse to some of the wayes above-mentioned; As, he was condemned without being heard; here the Nominative to condemned,

demned, is the same thing that goeth to the Participle (*being heard*;) neither can it be diversified, wherefore you do not here use the Ablative; but (*Priusquam*) *Antequam, &c.*) *Prius damnatus est quam auditus fuerit.*

Or if it be a Participle of the Passive Voice, which is known by its ending in (*ed*) or, by the Particle (*being*) going before a Verb, then if it cannot be diversified or made independent of the Verb preceding or following, it is put in the Preterit of the Participle, and agreeth with the Nominative of the Personal Verb, in Gender, Number and Case; As, he did escape his Enemies hands without being hurt, *Illæsus hostium manus evasit*: He did this undesired, *Id fecit non rogatus.*

Sometimes you may expresse these wayes of speaking by the Substantives descending from the Participles; As, without declaring his will, *Sine significatione suæ voluntatis*: Without doubting, *Procul omni dubio.*

These wayes of speaking (*having Loved, having Taught* in the Active Voice, or (*having been Taught, having been Loved*) in the Passive Voice, are diversly expressed in the Latine, according to the diverse nature and sorts of Verbs which you shall have

have to do with ; for if your English Participle be in the Active Voice, and the Verb that you must render it by, be either a Deponent, or Common Verb, then it is put in the Preterit Tense of the Participle, and made agree with the Nominative of the Finite Verb, as with its Substantive ; As, having spoken many things to good purpose he went away, *Multa Commodè locutus abiit* : The Father having comforted his Children dyed, *Pater consolatus Filios obiit*.

Observe further, that (*having*) going before a Verb, maketh it of the Participle of the Active ; But if (*been*) go between it and the Verb, then the Verb is in the Participle of the passive ; Just so, if a Verb ending in (*ed*) follow the participle (*after*) it is in the participle of the Active, but if the word (*been*) go between (*after*) and the Verb, the Verb is in the Participle of the Passive ; neither in this do I contradict my self in what I have said in the beginning of this Chapter concerning the mark of the Participles ; because I speak of Participles taken absolutely, *id est*, without having any thing going before them, as *Loving* in the Active, *Loved* in the Passive ; therefore if you find in the English (*after*) instead
of

of (*having*) what I have said of the one, may be applyed to the other; As, After that the Father had comforted his Children he dyed, *Consolatus filios suos Pater obiit.*

But if your English Participle be to be rendred by an Active or Neuter Verb, then you must make use of (*postquam*, or *cum*) with the Indicative or Subjunctive, and not of the Preterit of the Participle, because they have none; As, The Father having admonished his Children, departed this Life, *Postquam monuisset suos Libros Pater; é vivis excessit*; The Schollers having Studied do play, *Cum Studuissent Scholastici Ludo vacant.*

But know that the Active hath this priviledge which the Neuter Verb cannot have, to wit, that it may be put Absolutely in the Ablative, when it is changed into the Passive Voice, the which the Neuter wants; As, The Scholler goeth home having said his Lesson, *Dictâ Lectione Scholasticus domum repetit.*

If the Relative (*is*, and *ille*) follow your Participle of the Active you cannot use the Independent or Absolute Ablative, but you must either make it agree in Gender, Number and Case (if you will change it from the Active to a Participle of the Passive) with its Antecedent,

OR

or by (*Postquàm* or *cùm*) with the subjunctive Mood, if you will keep it in the Active Voice.

As, The Master did send away his Schollers, having told them of what they had to doe, *Dimisit Discipulos suos Magister, de officio suo monitos, vel postquàm eos de officio movisset*: And in this case the Neuter Verbs are put by (*cùm*, or *postquàm*) because they have no Preterit Participle of the Passive voice, to be put the other way.

In these wayes of speaking, following, the Preterit participle of the Passive voice in the English, is kept so in the Latine, if you have to doe with an Active Verb; As, the Scholler becometh more diligent being chided by his Master, *diligentior evadit Discipulus objurgatus à Præceptore*; This doth also comprehend common Verbs; As the sick man dyed having been comforted by his Pastor, *Æger à Pastore consolatus obiit*. But if the Verb be a deponent, you must not put it so, by reason that it hath no Passive, and for evading of this fault so common among Schollers, change the Verb which was in the Passive in the English, into an Active in the Latine; As, The Captain escaped without being followed by his Enemies, *Dux evasit Hostibus eum minimè sequentibus*. Or if this way seemeth

seemeth not good to be used, strive to find a *Synonime* to this deponent, which may be put Passively.

Sometimes the English Participle is put in the Conjunctive by (*quamvis*) and this so often, as there followeth it in the English the word (*Nevertheless;*) As, *Themistocles* having done great service to his Country, was nevertheless, or notwithstanding put away by his fellow-Citizens. *Quamvis Themistocles fortiter & præclare pro patriâ gessisset, à Civibus tamen suis ejectus fuit.*

CHAP. VI.

Of the Participles of the Future Tense.

THere be two Participles of the Future Tense, that of the Active which ends in (*rus*) and the other of the Passive which ends in (*dus*.)

The Future of the Indicative, the Imperfect and Plusquamperfect of the Subjunctive are exprest in the Latine by the Future in (*rus*) so often as there goeth before these Tenses any of these Latine Particles

Particles, (*tàm, ut, adeò, ut, ità, ut, eatenàs, ut,* and such like; As, He hath so great power with the King, that he will obtain easily of him what he listeth, *Tantùm valet apud Regem ut ab eo facilè quidlibet Impetraturus sit*; He is so merciful and meek that he would pardon his Enemies, *Adeò clemens est & humanus, ut veniam daturus esset Inimicis*; He loved me so much, that he would have shed his blood for me, *ità me diligebat ut Sanguinem suum pro me profusus fuisset.*

And if these Moods be of the Passive Voice, & these Latine Particles go before them; they are expressed in the Latine by the Future in (*du;*) As the Town is so destitute of help, that it wil be taken before the fifteenth of this Month, *Ità ab omnibus presidiiis inops est, & vacua Civitas, ut antè decimum quintum mensis diem capenda sit*; The Citizens were in such extremity, that the Town had been sooner taken if it had sooner been Seiged, *Adeas Angustias adducti erant cives ut citiùs oppidum capiendum fuisset si Citiùs obsessum.*

Sometimes the Future of the Indicative of the Active is put by the Present of the Subjunctive, although it follow the Latine Particles abovementioned; and this is when the Verb that should expresse the Future

Future of your English, hath no Supine, and consequently no Participle of the Future Tense ; As, The Enemy is so formidable, that none will Assault him, *Adèd formidabilis est hostis ut cum eo congredi nemo velit*; The matter is so Intricate, that you shall not be able to clear it, *Ita res implicata est ut eam explicare non possis*.

These three Tenses are put by the Future in (*rus*) when they follow (*utràm, an nùm;*) As, I know not if the Post will come, *Utràm venturus sit Tabellarius nescio*; He asked of me if I should send him Books, *Quæsit ex me nùm missurus essem Libros*; I doubt if he would have done this for my cause, *Dubito an hoc meâ causâ faciurus esset*.

You may in these wayes of speaking, make use of the Verb (*Debeo*) and put the English Verb which ought to be in the Future of the Participle, in the Infinitive Mood : As, I know not if I shall goe to the Judge, *Utràm Jûdicem convenire debeam ignoro*; You aske me if you shall come to this Country, *Queris an in Gentem hanc venire debeas*; I doubt if I shall do this for you, *Utràm hoc tuâ causâ facere debeam dubito*.

If these wayes of speaking (my Brother should come, my Master should write) carry no obligation or necessity with

with them, then you make use of the Future in (*rus*) As, *Venturus est Frater, Scripturus est Magister*; but if these speeches include any necessity, then you make use of (*debeo, oportet, necesse est.*) As, My Brother should come to see his Father; here is an Obligation, wherefore you say, *Debet frater venire causâ videndi patris*, A Son should obey his Parents; *Oportet Filium Parentibus morem gerere.*

These three Tenses, the Future of the Indicative, the Imperfect, and Plusquamperfect of the Subjunctive, are expressed in the Future of the Participle with the Verb (*Sum*) in the Conjunctive, because of (*Quin*) going before it, whensoever they follow (*dubito*) or its Synonimes; and this as well in the Passive, as the Active: As, I doubt not but that the Post will come to morrow, *Non dubito quin cras venturus sit Tabellarius*; I doubt not but you should be punished, *Non dubito quin mul'tandus esses.*

CHAP. VII.

*How to reduce a Participle to the
Finit Moods of its Verb.*

THIS Reduction of the participle to the Finite Tense of its Verb, is, necessary because of certain Verbs, such as, *Odi, Capi, Novi, Memini*, which having no participle of the present Tense, must be reduced to the Finite Mood and Tense of its Verb suitable to your Speeches, by means of some certain particles.

Another reason is, because, the frequent using of the present of the participle, is not so elegant in the Latine as in the Greek; wherefore let these reasons be sufficient for the Consideration of the following Rules.

When you find any of the above written Defective Verbs in the Participle of your English, or if the present of the Participle of other Verbs can be changed into a Finit Mood by (*when, or, if,*) then you put them by a Finit Mood in the Latine with (*Cum, Dum, Quando,*
L. *Quandis;*)

Quandū;) As, a Scholler maketh great progresse in a short time, he being diligent, *id est*, if he is diligent, or when he is diligent, *Scholasticus magnum progressum brevi facit cum diligens est, & in lectione assiduus*: The Souldier remembring the danger past, is glad, *Quando Miles in animum revocat pericula quibus perfunctus est, gaudet*: Caesar not being desirous to Reign, was loved by the Romans, *id est*, when he desired not to Reign, &c. *Caesar Populo Romano Charus fuit, quamdiu Imperium non affectabat*: A Scholler being modest, is praised by his Master, *Discipulus a Praeceptore laudatur dum modestus est*.

When your English Participle of the present Tense, can be put Finitly by (*because,*) then it is put in the Indicative or Subjunctive with (*quod,*) or in the Subjunctive with (*cum;*) As, the King is Loved deservedly being so meek a Prince, *id est*, because he is so meek a Prince, *Jure merito amatur Rex quod Princeps sit, vel est humanissimus*: Pompey did overcome many Nations, he being a brave Warriour, *id est*, because he was a brave Warriour, *Pompeius multas Nationes subjugavit cum, vel quod esset belicosissimus*.

You may put these Participles by (*ut pote, quippe;*) As, *Omines amant Regem ut pote*

pote humanum, or you may use (*qui, quæ, quod*) before these Particles, and say, *Omnēs amant Regem quippe qui sit humanus*.

The participle of the present is expressed, when we speak generally of any thing, by the Adverb (*Quando, or Cum;*) As, a Prince is much Esteemed being Couragious; here it is not specified what Prince, and so you say, *Commendatur Princeps quando est magnanimus*: But when we descend to particulars, the participle is expressed better and oftner by the Conjunction (*quod*) with the Conjunctive Mood; As, *Commendatur Carolus ejus nominis secundus quod sit Magnanimus*.

When the present of the participle can be rendred into a Finite Mood by (*although,*) then it is put in the Latine in the Conjunctive Mood with (*cum* or *quāvis;*) As, so long as a Child is in the years of minority, he differs nothing from a Servant, being the Lord and proprietor of all, *id est*, although he be the Lord, &c. *Quamdiu Pupillus durat in tutela nihil deffert à servo cum, vel quāvis sit Dominus omnium*: Socrates was condemned as guilty, being most innocent, Socrates *ut nocens damnatus est quāvis fuerit Innocentissimus*.

I doubt not but you think already this

reducing of participles to be most necessary in respect of the Verbs, which have not this Tense, but it is not unnecessary in other Verbs, who have the present of the participle; seeing (as I have above said) the present of the participle is more elegantly used in the Greek then in the Latine, yet it is sometimes found in the Latine, and most frequently in the Poets; wherefore I have shewn you how to change it in Prose sufficiently, I only add that if your participle doth not agree with the Nominative of the Finite Verb, then it is put by the absolute Ablative; As, the Schollers take heed whilest the Master is a Teaching, *Attendunt Scholastici docente Praeceptore.*

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CHAP. VIII.

How, and when the Impersonal Verb should be reduced to a Personall.

IT is necessary to know first your English Impersonal before you can reduce it to a personal in the Latine; wherefore observe that when your Verb hath

hath no certain or particular Nominative, then it is an Impersonal, as it is believed; here is no mention made of any particular or determinate thing: but it will yet appear better, by comparing a Personal with an Impersonal, as (*Ego Amo*,) here is a certain determinate person, but (*Creditur*) hath no certain Nominative, when it is impersonally taken.

If before your English Verb there be (*They*, or *One*) which have no dependence upon any Antecedent, then this Verb is Impersonally put in the English, and may be kept so in the Latine; As, they drink when they Suppe, or one drinketh when one Suppeth, *Bibitur cum Cenatur*; but if (*One*, or *They*) be Relatives depending upon some Antecedent, then the Verb following them is only put Personally, because in this occasion they will signifie some certain and determinate thing, they being of the same Number and Person with their Antecedent; As, I love my Brother and Sister, and they Love me, *Amo Germanum & Sororem, & illi me, vicissim amant*; Here (*They*) is a Relative to the Antecedent (*Brother and Sister*.)

Having given you the mark of English

Impersonals, I come now to speak of the way of reducing them.

If the English Impersonal is alone, and hath no Noun or Pronoun after it, then it is kept Impersonally in the Latine, as it is reported every where, *Ita fertur undique*.

But if it be accompaigned with a Noun or Pronoun, with which it hath Connection, then it may be reduced to a Personal Verb, which is done diversly, according to the diverse sorts of Verbs which you meet with.

First the English Impersonal is reduced to a Personal in the Latine, by changing it out of the Active voice into the Passive, and in putting in the Nominative the Noun or Pronoun which should have been in the Accusative after the Active now changed; As, they praise the Schollers modesty, *id est*, the Schollers modesty is praised, *Laudatur Scholasticorum modestia*: They esteem you a prudent man, *id est*, you are esteemed prudent, *Haberis sapiens*: One thinks you too meek, *Haberis plus equo mansuetus*.

But if the Verb that you have to do with, have no Passive, as the Neuters and Deponents; in this case we must make use of the first or third person of the

Plural

Plural Number; As, one favoureth for the most part the Powerful, *Potentioribus ut plurimum favemus, vel favent, supp. Homines*: One doth admire Learned Men, *Miramur Doctos, or Mirantur Doctis, supp. Studiosi*: They may bring Remedy sometimes for the greatest Diseases, *Interdum medemur, periculosissimis Morbis, vel medentur, supp. medici*.

If a Neuter Verb be taken Passively in the English, it may not only be put by these two wayes, but also Impersonally in the Passive Voice; As, evil men are favoured, (here favoured is taken Passively in the English) and so you may not only say, *Favemus Improbis, vel favent, Supp. Homines*, but also *favetur improbis*: Princes are obeyed, *Obtemperamus Principibus vel obtemperant, supp. subditi, vel obtemperatur Principibus*; which cannot be done with a Deponent, though it have a Passive Construction in the English.

To reduce these two Impersonals (one should, or ought, one can,) you must put the Verb following them in the Passive, though it be in the Active of the English, and the Noun and Pronoun following it, is made the Nominative to (*debeo*) into which these Impersonals are changed; As, one should or ought Love Vertue, *Debet virtus amari*: One cannot do that, *Id fieri non potest*.

But when the Verb that goeth after (*debeo*, or *possum*) hath no passive, then you must do as is already said concerning Neuters and Deponents, which is, to make use of the first or third person of (*debeo* or *possum*) and the Verb following is put in the Infinitive, according to the fashion of an Active; As, one ought to obey Gods Commands; *Debemus parere Dei Præceptis, vel debent supp. Christiani*: One ought to follow or imitate Good men, *Probos imitari debemus, vel debent supp. Homines*.

These Impersonals, *Aiunt Dicunt, Ferunt, Scribunt, Narrant, Memorant, &c.* may be put two wayes, first Impersonally with the Noun or Pronoun following in the Accusative, and the Verb in the Infinitive; As, they say that I am apt to studie, *Dicunt me ad Studia, esse maxime idoneum*: They write that *Attilius Regulus* dyed for his Country, *Scribunt Attilium Regulum pro Patriâ occubuisse*.

Secondly, these Verbs may be put personally in the passive Voice, and have for the Nominative to them the Noun or pronoun following (*that*;) As, *Dicor aptus ad studia, Fertur Attilius Regulus pro patriâ occubuisse*; Here take heed that you use not these Verbs Impersonally in
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the passive, and put the Noun or pronoun in the Accusative; As, *Fertur Attilium Regulum pro patria occubuisse*; which way of speaking is not used.

If the Impersonal have a case put with it, which goeth before (*That*,) then it is kept Impersonally in the Latine with the case that it requireth; As, it was told me that you were rash, *Nunciatum est mihi te esse temerarium*, and not, *Diculus es mihi esse temerarius*.

If there goeth a Verb of the Future Tense after the Impersonal, this Verb of the Future is expressed in the Future of the Participle of (*Rus*, or, *Dus*;) As, it is thought that you will dye, *Crederis moriturus esse*: It is thought that you will be praised, *Crederis laudandus esse*.

But if in this case there follow your Impersonal a Verb in the Future Tense, which hath no Future of the participle in the Latine, then your Impersonal is kept in the Latine, and instead of the Future of the participle which is wanting, you use (*fore*) with (*ut*) going to the Defective Verb, which is put in the Subjunctive Mood; As, it is believed that you will study, *Credunt fore ut studeas*: It is reported that you will please your parents, *Nunciatum est, fore ut placeas parentibus*.

ventibus : It is expected that the Sun will shine to morrow, *Vere simile est fore ut cras Sol splendeat.*

Take heed you fall not into that common mistake concerning the Impersonal (it seemeth to me) which is expressed by (*videri*;) oftentimes have I seen it put thus; It seemeth to me that you are unmindful of your Duty, *Videtur te esse immemorem tui officii*; But in these wayes of speaking (*videri*) must be made a personal, and say, *Videris mihi immemor esse tui officii.*

These English Impersonals are kept Impersonally in the Latine, to wit, it Rameth, Snoweth, Hailerh, Thundreth, Lightneth, Pluit, Ningit, Grandinat, Tonat, Fulgurat; yet according to the opinion of some that will have (*Deus* or *Natura*) to be the Nominatives to these Verbs, they may be called personals.

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CHAP. IX.

When and how you should reduce an Active to a Passive, or contrarily.

THis Reduction is sometimes voluntary and without necessity, safe only
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for variety : but at other times it is so needfull, that it cannot be omitted, as may be seen in the ensuing discourse.

If your English Verb be of the passive voice, and must be expressed in the Latine by a Neuter or Deponent, then you must change it into an Active ; As, the Grecians and the Romans are admired by all other Nations, *id est*, all other Nations do admire the Grecians and the Romans, *Mirantur Græcos & Romanos a'ie Nationes* : Cicero should be followed by all Orators, *id est*, all Orators ought to follow Cicero, *Ciceronem ceteri Oratores imitari debent* : Innocent men are favoured by good men, *id est*, good men do favour Innocent men, *Boni favent Innocuis* : The reason is, because Neuter Verbs taken personally have no passive. neither can we use Deponents in this Voice, otherwise we could say, *Græci & Romani mirantur à ceteris nationibus, Innocentes faventur à bonis*.

Yet you may use the Future of the participle in (*dus*) of Deponent Verbs, and that passively with the Dative in place of the Ablative ; As, Cicero *imitandus est ceteris Oratoribus*.

When the Action of an Active Verb doth fall upon some Animate or living thing,

thing, then it is most commonly kept in its Voice; As, I accuse you of Pride, *Accusate Arrogantie.*

But if it falleth upon an Inanimate thing, then it is changed into the Passive Voice, and this thing is put in the Ablative, without a Preposition, the which reduction is not so much for necessity's cause, as variety: Seeing it may in this case be kept Actively, in makeing the Inanimate thing the Nominative, and putting in the Accusative, which was in the Nominative, of your English; As, I am very angry at your Pride. Here (*Pride*) is the Inanimate thing, *Offendor tuâ Superbiâ, vel tua Superbia me offendit;* I am not moved at your threats, *Minis tuis non moveor, vel mine tue non me movent;* And as you see done with these two Active Verbs (*Offendo* and *Moveo*) so do in this case with others.

You must change the Active into the Passive, so often as there is danger of makeing an Amphibologie or doubtfull speech; As, I think that *Peter* exceedeth *Paul*, *Petrum à Paulo superari Puto;* And if you would say by the Active, *Patrum superare Paulum puto;* It is uncertain whether it be *Peter* or *Paul* that doth exceed, because the Latine construction can suffer any

any of these senses. Peter doth exceed Paul, or Paul exceedeth Peter, which Pyrrhus King of the Epyrods knew to be true to his woful experience in the Response that he had from the Oracle; *Aio te Æacida Romanos vincere posse*; I say Pyrrhus Son to Æacus, that you (according to his explication) can overcome the Romans; When the true Interpretation was; I say that the Romans can overcome you, for so it did fall out; into which mistake Pyrrhus had never fallen, if the Devil had spoken to him by the Passive Voice, and said, *Aio te vinici posse à Romanis*; But he desired not to be understood, wherefore he made choice of this doubtful way by using the Active Voice.

If you be to reduce an Active (which governeth the thing in the Accusative, and the person in the Dative) to the Passive Voice; As, If you had this example, *Tabellarius mihi reddidit Epistolam*; the thing to wit (*Epistolam*) is put in the Nominative, and that which was the Nominative to the Active Verb, is put in the Ablative, with (*à*, or *ab*,) and so you say *à Tabellario mihi reddita fuit epistola*.

And when you would reduce a Verb to the Passive Voice, which had not the thing in the Accusative, then the person

is made the Nominative to it in the Passive Voice; and the thing in the Case that it was in before; As, In this example: *Interdico tibi domo meâ*, I forbid you coming to my house; you say, *Interdiceris â me domo meâ*; here (*domo meâ*) which is the thing, is kept in the Ablative as it was before, but the Person (*tibi*) is here made the Nominative.

To make this reduction of the Active to the Passive in these Verbs (*Celo, Rogo, Doceo,*) which taken Actively, govern two Accusatives; one of the Person, and another of the Thing you must make the Person the Nominative, and the Thing, is yet kept in the Accusative; As, *Celasti me consilium tuum*; You kept up your Counsel from me, you reduce it thus. *Celatus sum â te consilium tuum. Præceptor docet Scholasticos Rhetoricam*, The Master teacheth his Scholars Rethorick; *Scholastici docentur Rhetoricam â Præceptore*.

If an Active Verb follow after (*Jubeo, præcipio, mando*) and their Synonimes, it is put by the Passive voice; As, The King did command to build a Church, *Rex Templum ædificari Jussit*; He commanded to levie Forces, *Copias conscribi jussit*.

Yet you may use the Infinitive of the Active, if there go an Accusative before it;

As;

As, The King commanded the Architector to build a Church, *Rex iussit Architectorem Templum adificare*; or if there go any other case before it besides the Accusative; As, The King gave order to the Officers to levie new Troups, *Mandavit Rex Ducibus novas copias contrahere*.

CHAP. X.

What must be done when you joyn two Verbs of a Diverse Construction with one word.

IT is a very ordinary thing in our young Schollers, to joyn with one word two or more Verbs, which are of a diverse Regiment; because it is usual in the English phrase: Wherefore I have set a Chapter a part for preventing of this fault.

When you find in your English, Verbs of diverse Regiments put with one word; you may put them one of two wayes, either by changing them into their Synonimes untill they both be of one nature, and consequently of one Regiment or Government

Government, or by rendring to each Verb the Case that it requireth, which is done by doubling the word Governed; as for example, A Flatterer praiseth and Flattereth every body, if you would put it so; *Adulator laudat & blanditur omnibus*, or *blanditur & Laudat omnes*, you would defraud one of these Verbs of its case, but in applying any of the wayes above mentioned, you will satisfie both of them.

First, Then change (*Blanditur*) into a Synonime of the Active signification, that it may have the same case that (*Laudat*) hath, which is (*Colo*), and then say; *Adulator colit & Laudat omnes*; or you may change your Active (If it be easier to be done, then by altering the other) into a Synonime of the same nature that the other Verb is of.

Secondly, You may repeat the word Governed (*Omnes*) and put it after each Verb in their proper Cases; As, *Adulator & omnibus blanditur, & omnes laudat*; if you finde it not expedient to repeat the governed word, then after the last Verb put (*is*, or *ille*) in the case convenient, and say *Adulator omnibus blanditur eosque Laudat*.

Remember to leave out the Conjunction, if the governed word be repeated oftener

oftner then twice; As, *Adulator omnes Laudat, omnibus blanditur, omnium caprat benevolentiam*, by the figure *Polyptoton*, or *Metagoge*.

Perhaps you may say that in satisfying one Verb explicitly, you do not defraud the other, since the Case that it governeth is understood; As, *Adulator laudat omnes & blanditur, supp. omnibus*; yet this is rather to be remarked then followed wheresoever you find it, and most usually these wayes of speaking are put by one of the wayes above, and use in matters of this kinde, is equivalent to a positive Rule or Law.

CHAP. XI.

Concerning the marke of an Active Verb, and the Regiment of Passive Verbs; and Verbs of Receiving.

IT is hard, if not impossible to make known perfectly by precepts, which is known by practise; so stands the Case

now with me, who is to give the mark of an Active Verb, which by practise and long experience is certainly know. For let a young Scholer consider the definition of the Active Verb left to him by the *Grammarians*, and he will find it in appearance agree to a Neuter Verb, for they say, that an Active ends in (o) and signifieth to do some Action, which by adding the letter (r,) becometh a Passive; but one that is little acquainted with an Active Verb, may imagine all these marks to agree to the Verb (*Noceo*) which is a Neuter, and so he is little surer by this definition then without it: But though it were harder then it is, yet I would not refuse to contribute something herein, for the benefit and ease of young beginners, who are often deceived in this point; notwithstanding, the definition of an Active Verb. Neither do I promise to bring you such a definition, that it can put you out of all doubts; but one that will bring you easier and more sure to the general knowledg of an Active Verb. A Verb is most commonly either an Active or of the Active signification (these words comprehend the Deponents of the Active signification) if it ends in (o) or being a Deponent, in (or) and if it can be joyn-

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ed with these two words (*Some thing*) in a right and pertinent sense; As, I Read; this Verb which is (*lego*) ends in (*o*) and you may say in good sense, I Read (*Some thing*;) but (*Sedeo, Gaudeo, Valeo,*) are not Actives, albeit they end in (*o*;) because you cannot add to them in a right sense these two words (*Some thing*) for we say not I fit *some thing*, but upon *some thing*; neither I rejoyce *some thing*, but at *some thing*, &c. So the words must have an immediate dependence upon the Active Verb. Thus having given you a general kind of knowledge on this subject, I come to the general exceptions.

You must except these kinde of Verbs following from this definition, who though they end in (*o*;) and may have after them in right sense (*some thing*;) yet are they not to be used as Actives, these are they: Verbs of Studying, Placing, Displacing, Favouring, Obeying, Envy-ing, with *Noceo, Interdico, Egeo, Careo, Fido*. Except of Deponents; these, *Blandior, Adversor, Medeor, Medicor*; which have the Dative, with *Vescor, Utor, Abutor, Funigor, Frnor*, which have the Ablative; *Misereor* and *Miserefco*, which have the Genitive.

Though you will find many more, both Actives and Deponents to be excepted;

when you give your self to reading; yet these that I have made mention of, are the most general and obvious, and are capable with the preceeding definition to give you a general *Idea* and knowledg of an Active Verb.

The mark of a Passive Verb is, that it ends in (*or*) and signifieth to suffer, *id est*, signifieth the reception of some action; As, *Amor*, I am Loved, then I receive the Love of another.

The *Syntax* saith, that the Passive hath after it, the Ablative with the Preposition (*à*, or *ab*) but this should be so understood, when the word that is put in the Ablative, is a Person or any living Thing; As, *Amor à Deo*, I am loved by God; otherwise if that which is in the Ablative, be not a living or animate thing, you must leave out the Preposition; As, I am overcharged with grief, *Obruor dolore*; He is troubled with a heavy sicknesse, *Gravissimo conflīctatur morbo*.

According to what hath been said of the Passive in Living and Animate things, so must you do with the Verbs of Receiving, for if the word which is put in the Ablative after these Verbs, be a Person or living thing, Then is put before it (*à* or *ab*;) As, I received Letters from my Father,

Father, *Accepi Literas à Patre meo.* And if this word be inanimate or without life, then it hath going before it (*é, or ex ;*) As, I received great contentment from your Letters, *Incredibilem ex Epistolis tuis cepi voluptatem;* or *é venatione,* In hunting; *é Musicâ,* in Musick; *Ex Agriculturâ,* In husbandrie; Albeit you will finde *Cicero* in these wayes of speaking, make use of the Genitive; As, *Capere fructum Laboris, Vigiliarum, Industriæ;* To reap Fruits of his Labour, Vigilancie and Industry.

By the way I remarke, that the Compound, (*accipio*) is used most with Persons or Animate Things, and the Simple (*Capio*) with Inanimate or not Living Things, or else some of its Synonimes; As, *Haurio, duco, peto, trabo.*

The Grammer saith that the Participle governeth the Case of its Verb, nevertheless the Participle of the Passive is put with the Dative, although the Verb from whom this Future descendeth, governeth the Ablative; as we must suffer in this Life; *Multa nobis ferenda sunt in hac vitâ.* I must write a Letter; *Scribenda est mihi Epistola.* And thus farr of English Particles, Moods and Tenses, &c, To this I add a most usefull Treatise of Latine Particles and of Verbs, which have a Particular Regiment.

CHAP. I.

Concerning the Relative Particles (Qui, Quæ, Quod.)

THese Pronouns (*Qui, Quæ, Quod,*) being put after a Negation, hath the Verb, whereof it is the Nominative in the Subjunctive Mood; As, There is no Phylosopher of *Epicur*. his opinion, *Nullus est Philosophorum qui cum Epicuro sentiat vel Epicuro assentiatur*; You have said nothing that is approved by Learned men, *nihil dixisti quod probetur eruditis*, there is none but accuseth you of negligence, *Nemo est qui te negligentie non accuset*; I finde nothing here suitable to my minde, *Nulla mihi res hic occurrit quæ animo meo satisfaciat.*

This must also be done as often as (*Qui, Quæ, Quod,*) followeth an Interrogation; As, Is there any that thinketh so? *Est ne aliquis qui ita sentiat?*

Oftentimes (*Qui, Quæ, Quod,*) is put in stead of (*ut*) and then it hath the Verb following in the Subjunctive; As, I sent my servant to you, to acquaint you with my
revertis

return, *Mitto ad te puerū meum, qui te de ridi-
tu meo certiozem faciat*, in stead of, *ut te cer-
tiorē faciat*: I bring my son, that you may
instruēt him; *Trado tibi filium meum quem
erudias, vel ut erudias*, That you may have
a care of him; *Ut ejus curam habeas, vel cu-
jus curam habeas*; That you may shew him
the way of Vertue, *Cui virtutis viam mon-
stres, vel ut ei virtutis viam monstres*: I shall
send you my Fathers Letters, that you
may read them, *Mittam ad te Patris Lite-
ras, quas Legas*.

These Relatives are put very apposite-
ly with the Conjunctive Mood, in stead
of (*ut*) after the Particles (*tām, itā, adeo,*
talīs, qualīs, tantus) and their Synonimes;
As, I am not so Impudent, as to call my
self too Good, *Non sum tām Impudens qui
me nimis Bonum dicam*; Neither am I so
ignorant as not to know my one defects,
*Neque adeo sum ignarus qui meos defectus non
cognoscam, vel ut meos defectus non cognoscam*;
He is not so well advised as to do this, *non
est itā Imprudens qui hoc faciat*.

Observe that it is not required that
these Particles (*Tām, itā, adeo, &c.*) be in
expresse words, to the using of these Re-
lative, (*Qui, Quae, Quod,*) with the Sub-
junctive, in place of (*ut,*) it is enough if
they be understood; As, A good Prince

ought to make Laws, that may keep the Peace and Unity of his Subjects : before (*Laws*) may be understood the word (*Talis*) which is one of the named Particles, and so you say; *Bonus Princeps Leges condere debet, vel tales Leges condere debet, quæ subditorum pacem & concordiam tueantur*; I wish you children, that may follow your vertues, *id est*, (such Children,) *Vtinam liberi tibi contingant, qui virtutes tuas imitentur*; send me a boy that may be serviceable to me, *id est* (such a boy) *Mitte ad me puerum, qui commodis meis inserviat, qui rebus meis consulat*.

In all which examples, you see onely mention made of Actions to be done; in which wayes of speaking, you must of necessity put the Verb in the Subjunctive Mood, after (*Qui, Quæ, Quod*) but if you speak of an Action past, or which is in doing, then after these Relatives you make use of the Subjunctive or Indicative; As, the Prince hath made Laws which keep the Peace and Unity of his Subjects : here is a thing actually done, to wit (*Laws made*,) wherefore you say; *Princeps Leges condidit quæ pacem & concordiam tueantur, vel tueantur*, He hath children that do follow or imitate his Vertues : Here is a thing actually a doing, *Liberos habet qui*
plius

illius virtutes imitantur vel imitentur.

We say also by the Indicative or Subjunctive, *Aliquid dixit quod Praeceptorem offendat, vel offendit*; he hath said something that offendeth the Master, but by the Subjunctive only, *Vereor ne quid dicat quod Praeceptorem offendat*; I fear least he say something that may offend the Master, which proceedeth from the diversity of the Tenses above remarked, because the last Example is of a thing to come; for as yet he hath not offended the Master; and the first a thing done, for in it he hath actually offended the Master.

These Relatives (*Qui, Quae, Quod,*) comprehendeth sometimes under their signification, these Pronouns (*Ego, Tu, Ille,*) and this so often as before these Relatives in the English these words, (*Because, Seeing, Although*) can be understood; As, you ought not to spare money, you who abound in all things, *Pecuniae parcere non debes, qui scilicet rerum omnium Copiam circumfluis, vel cum rerum omnium Copiam circumfluas*; Because before the Relative Particle (*Ton,*) is understood (*Seeing;*) As, seeing you abound in all things; he will soon discover the cause of the sicknesse, he who is a skilfull Physician, *Supp. because he is a skilfull Physician,*
Morbi

Morbi causam facile peruestigabit quippè qui sit Medicus peritissimus, vel quod sit Medicus peritissimus : You are to blame in accusing others of Avarice, you that thinks onely how to enrich your self, *Supp.* Seeing you think onely how, &c. *Immeritò alios Avaritiæ insimulas qui ad augendas opes totus incumbas, vel cum totus incumbas* : You assault me who hath ever been for you, *Supp.* Although I have ever been for you, *Tu me oppugnas qui ad tuam causam me semper adjunxerim* : He hath disappointed me in a little thing, I who have so often exposed my life for him, *Supp.* Although I have exposed my, &c. *In re minimâ mihi defuit qui pro ipso toties vitæ periculum adierim, vel quamvis adierim periculum vitæ* : Sometimes you may use before these Relatives (*Nempè, Scilicèt, Quippè ut Potè,*) as you see in the foresaid Examples.

Take heed that you use not these Relatives after (*Quero, Interrogo, Nescio, Dubito, &c.*) A mistake very incident to young Beginners, but instead of them put after these Verbs (*Quis, or Quid;*) As, he did aske me who was come hither? *Quæsit ex me quis huc venerit* : What is my Brother now adoining? *Quid agit Frater meus* ? If there be an Interrogation it availeth as much as if the Verb (*Quero*) were

were expressed; I know not who did this wicked action, *Quis tam nefarium facinus patrauerit nescio*: He bethinks himself what to answer, *Secum cogitat quid responsurus sit*: But sometimes (*Qui*) is found as well as (*Quis*,) whether the Speech be Doubtful or Interrogative; As, *Qui tantus fuit Labor*, was there ever so great a Labour? *Si diligenter considerabis qui vir ille fuerit*: If you consider narrowly what sort of man he was.

In the preceding Examples, where there is an Interrogation, you use the Indicative; As, *Quis ita sentit?* Who thinks so? But if in these Interrogative wayes, your Verb be of the Potential, which is known if there go before it (*can*, or *would*, or *should*,) then it is put in the Potential Mood; As, who can think so? *Quis ita sentiat?* Who would not weep? *Quis non fleat?* Who should not be angry? *Quis non succenseat?*

When these Relatives (*Qui*, *Quæ*, *Quod*) have before themselves the Pronoun (*Is*) and be both to be put in the same Case, then you may leave out the Antecedent (*Is*,) expressing the Relative by the Neuter Gender in Number and Case convenient; As. I do much approve that which you say, *Valde probo quod dicis*, instead of
valde

valdè probo id quod dicis; But if they be not to be put in one Case, then you must expresse the Antecedent; As, I am much delighted in that which you say, *In iis admodum delector quæ dicis*.

If there go explicitly in the English, and tacitely in the Latine these Particles, (*Aliquis, Quidam*;) these Relatives put with the Conjunctive Mood, serve for expressing these two above-named; As send some body before to acquaint me of your coming, *Premitte qui me de adventu tuo moneat*, Supp. *Aliquem qui me de adventu, &c.* He did appoint a certain man to kill me, *Destinavit qui me trucidaret*, Supp. *quemdam*.

I have often seen Schollers who had made a good progresse, use these Relatives (*Qui, Quæ, Quod*,) to the expressing of (*Who or Which*) in a comparison between two; As, which is the Learnedest of the two Brothers? and so they have put, *Qui est amborum Fratrum Doctior*? Take heed therefore not to use these Relatives in this Case, but in place thereof make use of (*Uter*) in Gender, Number and Case convenient; as, *Amborum Fratrum uter Doctior*: I know not which of the two is wisest, *Uter prudentior sit nescio*; And if your Comparison pass the

the number of two, then you must not use any of the Relatives but (*Quis*) with the Superlative ; As, if you would say, speaking of many Souldiers, who is the stoutest of them ? *Quis omnium est fortissimus, vel quis quem fortitudine superet ?* He asked me which was the modestest of my Schollers, *Quæ sivit ex me quis meorum Scholasticorum esset modestissimus, vel quos qui modestiæ laude seperarent.*

(*Quod*) is elegantly taken for a Substantive ; As, *Quod habebat militum ad Cæsarem adduxit ;* for *quos habebat Milites, &c.* He brought to *Cæsar* what Souldiers he had, *Quod Floris, quod roboris in juventute erat, amiserant :* They had lost that vigour and strength that is found in youth.

(*Qui, Quæ, Quod*) are put sometimes for (*Modo, Dummodo*) with the Verb in the Subjunctive Mood ; As, he will obtain easily this favour of the King, so great is his power with him, *Quæ est ejus Auctoritas apud Regem, ut ab eo beneficium hoc facile impetraturus sit.*

CHAP. II.

Of the Particles (*Quis, Quantus, Qualis, Cum, Postquam, Tametsi, Etiam si, Quamvis, Quando.*)

BEcause there is little to be said upon these Particles, I thought it fitting to comprehend them all in this one Chapter; but though it is little that can be said of them, yet is it very usefull and necessary to be known.

Besides that, I have said in the preceding Chapter, that (*Quis*) is used in an Interrogative Speech, instead of (*Qui*;) and then hath it the Verb in the Indicative, and this (*Quis*) going before (*Can, Could* or *Should*) hath the Verb in the Potential Mood; It is needful that you know that after these Particles (*Si, Nisi, Ne,*) (*Quis*) is most appositely put for (*Aliquis*;) As, if any body comes, *Si quis venerit*: If he saith any thing unseasonably, *Si quid incommode dixerit*: Least he do any thing rashly, *Ne quid temere &*

inconsulto agat : And if it chance that after these above-written Particles, (*Si, Nisi, &c.* you are to make use of the Feminine of (*Quis,*) which is (*Quae, vel Qua,*) or of the Neuter of the Plural Number, which is likewise (*Quae, vel Qua*) you must make use of (*Qua;*) As, if any storm begin to rise, *Si qua excitetur tempestas* : Least there fall out some misfortune, *Ne qua clades contingat* : If any wars should threaten us, *Si qua bella nobis imminerent* : Least some evil befall us unawares, *Ne qua mala nos incautos opprimant*.

(*Quis*) being put Interrogatively, with the Potential Mood, is equivalent in an Affirmative Speech to (*Nemo;*) As, who would approve these things? *Quis hæc approbet?* which in signification is the same with *Nemo hæc approbet* : and if it be a Negative Speech, (*Quis*) is equivalent to (*Omnes;*) As, *Quis hæc non approbet?* Who would not approve these things? which is the same that, *Omnes hæc approbent*.

(*Quid*) is often and most elegantly put in place of a Substantive; As, *Quid Hominis est? quid Mulieris? pro quis Homo est, quæ Mulier* : What sort of man is he? What sort of woman is she? So we say, *quid animi, quid consilii, quid causæ, quid rei*.

(*Quis*) going between two Verbs, hath the

the last of them in the Conjun&ive Mood, if it be the Nominative to it. As, I know; not if any body hath told him this, *Nescio nūm quis illi hoc dixerit.*

(*Quantus*) is sometimes put as a Substantive in the Neuter Gender; As; *Tantum Agri, Quantum Pecuniae*; and if (*Quantus*, and *Qualis*) go between two Verbs, and be the Nominative to the last Verb, then they have it in the Subjun&ive Mood; As, you cannot believe how much I love you, *Vix credas quantum te diligam*: You do not consider what man he is, *Non attendis qualis vir sit.*

When (*Cum*) is an Adverb of Time, and signifieth (*When*,) it is put with the Indicative, saith the Grammarians; As, *Cum Amo*, when I Love, *Cum Doceo*, when I teach: But notwithstanding it is put with the Subjun&ive Mood, rather than the Indicative; When it goeth before a time past; As, when I was writing, *Cum Scriberem, vel Scribebam*: He holdeth his peace when he hath said many things, *Tacet cum multa dixerit, vel dixit*: He did play when he had studied, *Ludebat cum studuisset, vel studuerat*: The which you are to do also with (*Postquam*) as, he doth study after he hath prayed, *Studet postquam oraverit, vel oravit*: After he had prayed

prayed, *Postquam oraverat, vel oravisset.*

Although that (*Quando*) an Adverb of Time, hath the same signification with (*Cum*;) Neverthelesse it is not put with the Subjunctive but with the Indicative: If (*Cum*) signifie (*Seeing*) then it hath alwayes the Subjunctive; As, I will go visite my Cousin, seeing I am so near, *Ibo visurus cognatum cum illi sim proximus.*

(*Quamquam, Etsi, Tametsi,*) have after themselves the Indicative; but (*Quamvis, Etiam,*) will have the Subjunctive, neither is it needful to set down the Examples.

CHAP. III.

How to distinguish (*Quidam*) with (*Aliquis, or Quispiam*) and concerning the Proprieties of (*Quispiam* and *Ullus*)

VHen you use the Preterit or Imperfect Tense, you must make use of (*Quidam,*) because it signifieth a certain or determinate thing, which is particular to these Tenses, seeing a thing
 N being

being done is no more indifferēt to be or not to be done; As, he sent to me one of his Servants, then it is no more indifferēt which of them he may send, *Peter* or *Paul*; but one of them particularly is sent, and so you say, *Misti ad me quendam ē suis.*

But if your speech be not limited to a certain and determinate person, as it is, when you use the Future Tense; because if you be to do a thing, it is indifferēt to do it this way, or another way; or, if there be many in your choice to do this or the other thing, and so no limitation; In this case I say you must use (*Aliquis*, or *Quispiam*;) As, I will send you one of my men, *Mittam ad te ē meis aliquem, vel quempiam meorum*: so we say by the former Rule, *Quidam me rogavit*: A certain man inquired for me, *Rogabit me quispiam*: Some body will inquire for me; because the last Verb is of the Future Tense, and so no limitation; and the first is of the Preterit Tense, and consequently of a determinate thing.

Albeit you will find in some Authors (*Quispiam*) instead of (*Quidam*;) yet this is rather to be remarked than followed.

Though (*Quisquā* and *Ullus*) be almost of the signification that (*Quispiam*) is of, yet

yet they differ from it in this, that they are never used but in an Interrogation, Negation, Doubt, or Inhibition; As, is there any man in the World more greedy? *Num quisquam est Mortalium magis avarus?* There is none that can perform these things, *Haud ullus est qui hæc præstare queat*: If ever a man was delighted with Musick, *Si quisquam fuit qui Musicâ caperetur*: I forbid any man to come hither, *Veto ne huc accedat quisquam*.

(*Quisquam*) hath after it most elegantly the Genitive; As, *An hæc dubitavit quisquam omnium quin prudentia fortitudini esset Antepōnenda*: Was there ever a man that doubted, but wisdom ought to be preferred to strength, *An quisquam gentium est æquè miser?* Is there under Heaven a man so miserable?

(*Quisquam*) is sometimes put with (*Unus*) or (*Alter*;) As, *Ne quisquam unus malis artibus postea esset tam Popularis*: Least that any in time coming should make himself Popular by unlawful means, *Non est alter hodiè quisquam illo felicior*: There is none in the World this day more happy than he.

Lastly (*Quisquam*) may be put instead of (*Quamvis* or *Quilibet*;) As, *Nisi vos fortiores cognovissetis quoniam, id est, quotis vel quolibet.*

CHAP. IV

Of the Pronoun (*Quisque.*)

(*Quisque*) which is the same in signification with (*Unusquisque,*) goeth after a Superlative most elegantly; As, *Optimus quisque ita sentit*; It is the opinion of every good man, *Optimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur*: The best man dyeth with greatest Indifference, *Ut quisque optimè decit, ita maximè decendi facilitatem tenet*: The more a man is eloquent, the easier he findeth it to expresse himself.

It is found also going after (*quò*) with the Superlative; As, in this passage of *Cicero*, *quò quisque te maximè cognatione attingebat, ita maximè manus tua putabatur*: The nearer that one is in Relation to you, the more he is believed to be one of your Company; sometimes (*quò, quisque*) is found with the Comparative, as, *quò quisque modestior, eò omnibus charior*; but the first way is most in use.

Oftentimes (*quisque*) is put with (*quotus*) in an Interrogation; As, *Quotus quisq; invenitur qui privatis Commodis salutem Publicam Anteponat?* How many are found that
prefer

prefer the common good and happynesse to their own particular interests?

(*Quisque*) is put with the Ordinal Number, in these wayes following; *Decimus quisque*, Every tenth man: *Vicesimus quisque*, Every twentieth man, &c. *Tertio quoque die ad me venit*, He came to see me every third day; *Quarta quaque hora comedit*, He eateth every fourth hour, or once in four hours: *Quinto quoque anno Romam petit*, He goeth once in five years to Rome, or every fifth year; in which kind of Speeches (*quisque*) must ever follow and never preceed the Ordinal Number.

It is likewise found going after (*Sui, Suus, Qui, Quae, Quod;*) As, *Pro se quisque contendit*, Every one doth what he can: *Est sua cuique sententia*, Every one hath his own opinion: *Suas cuique dotes largitur Deus*, God giveth to every one a Talent: *Natura animantium cuique sua dedit Arma*, Nature hath given Armes for defence to every living Creature: *Quod cuique contigit*, Which befell every man: *Videndum est diligenter cui quodque loco sit aptissimum*: It must be observed carefully for what place every thing is fittest, *Permagni refert, quo quidque tempore agatur*; It is of great consequence

the time that every thing is done.

(*Quisque*) is repeated sometimes, as in this Example of Cicero; *Quid, quemque, cuique præstare oportet*, What one man ought to do for another.

CHAP. V.

Of the Pronouns (*Alius*, and *Alter*,) and wherein they differ.

VHen we speak of two things we make use of (*Alter*;) As, Of two Consuls, the one was for Peace, and the other for War, *Amborum Consulum alter ad pacem, alter ad bellum incumbebat*: The one was stouter, the other wiser, *Alter audacior erat, alter prudentior*: One of them betrayed the Army, and the other sold it, *Alter exercitum prodidit, alter vendidit*: The one side was strong in men, the other in skilful Commanders, *Alteri numero militum, alteri ducum peritiâ præstabant*.

But if in these wayes of speaking, you speak of more then two, then must you use (*Alius*;) As, some of the Senators did

did praise the action of *Brutus*, and some did think it blame-worthy, and others had not the courage to speak their mind, *Senatorum alii Bruti factum laudarunt, alii reprehendebant, alii quid sentirent exprimere non audebant.*

There are some Schollers modest, and some Impudent, *Scholasticorum alii modesti, alii impudentes.*

When you should repeat these Particles (*Alter, Alius*) you may make use of (*Unus*) for any of them; As, *Unus ludit, alter studet*, The one playeth, and the other doth studie: *Unus garrit, alius tacet, & alius dormit*, One talketh, another keepeth silence, and another sleepeth.

You will find sometimes (*Nemo*) put with (*Alter*;) As, that of *Quintilian*, *tantum inter se distant ut nemo sit alter similis*; There is so great a difference between them, that they have no resemblance to one another; Although I must confesse this way of speaking to be very rare, and rather worthie to be remarked then followed.

(*Alter*) is often put for (*Secundus*;) As, *Alter à Rege*, Next to the King, or the second man of the Kingdom: *Altero quoque die*, Every second day, or other day, one of two dayes: *Altero & vicesimo die*,

die, the one and twentieth day: *Alterā die quā a Brundusio solvit*, The day after he took sail from *Brundusium*: *Unis & alteris literis*, By my first and second Letters: *Unus aut alter dies intercesserat*, A day or two had past.

(*Alter*) doth expresse the great similitude that is found between two; As, if you would say of a great Orator, *Est alter Tullius*; He is another *Cicero*; or of a Poet: *Est alter Virgilius*, he is another *Virgil*, or of a Gallant man: *Est alter Cæsar*: *Alter Alexander*, He is another *Cæsar*, another *Alexander*: Hence is it, that the Etymologists say (*Frater*) is *Quasi ferè alter*, because of the great resemblance and sympathie that is often found in Brothers.

If (*Alter*) ought to be repeated, then you may do according to what hath been already said, or else repeat (*Uterque*) in its place; As, *Alter alterum odit*, the one hateth the other, *Vel uterque utrumque odit*: Or here you may use a Verb of the contrary signification, and say, *Alter alterum non amat, vel neuter alterum amat*, by a Noun.

There be some other wayes of speaking upon this Particle worthie of remark; As, *Alterum tantum*, As much again: *Etiam si alterum*

alterum tantum perdendum sit ; Although I should loose as much again, or twile as much, *neceſſe eſt partem pedis aut equalem eſſe alteri parti, aut altero tanto, aut ſequi eſſe majorem*, A part of a foot muſt of neceſſity be equal to another, or twice as bigg, or as much and half as much. For (*altero tanto*) you may uſe *duobus tantis*, for (*tertio tanto*) *tribus tantis* &c.

(*Alius*) Is repeated, and that very emphatically, for it comprehendeth, being repeated, more in two words then four or five English words can expreſſe ; As, *Alios alia delectant*, Some are delighted in one thing, and ſome in another : *Aliis alius vivendi mos eſt*, Some liveth after one faſhion, and ſome after another ; *Alius alio dicendi ſtylo utitur*, every man hath his own way of ſpeaking. *Aliud ex alio me quotidie impedit*, I meet every day with new hindrances ; *Aliud ex alio mihi occurrit*, One thing calleth to minde another ; *Aliud ex alio malum*, One evil bringeth with it another ; *Aliud ex alio peccato non deſtitit*, He committeth fault upon fault ; *Alia ex aliis iniquiora poſtulando*, Demanding things more and more injuſt ; *Aliud ex alio quarebat*, He went from one purpoſe to another ; *Aliis ſuper alias epistoſis mihi gratias egit*, He ſent me letters of thanks one after another.

As

As (*Alius*) Doth signifie a Sympothy or similitude, so (*Alius*) signifieth a diversity, and dissimilitude; As, *Alia mihi mensest*, I am of another minde, or of a contrary minde; *Alius es multò quàm soles*, You are farr another man then you use to be; *Alia atque alia commemorabat*, He told diverse things; *Hæc Herba alio atque alio loco exoritur*; This Herb groweth in many places; *Alium atque alium Dominum fortientur*, They will choose diverse Masters; *Rem eandem alio atque alio verbo esse ferre novit*, He can expresse one thing diversely, and by the Adverbs, (*Aliàs* and *Aliò*) you say *Aliud aliàs de iisdem rebus indicant*, They think somtimes one thing, and somtimes another concerning one thing; *Simia & sortes ipsas disturbavit, & alias aliò dissipavit*, The Ape did trouble the Lots, and threw some one way some another.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Pronounes (*Sui*, and *Suus*)

AMongst all the Latine Particles there is none more hard to be understood
or

or fuller of doubts and incertaintie then those two (*Sui, Suus*) for oftentimes the Masters themselves are mightily put to it, yea and often fail. Wherefore many learned *Grammarians*, have often strived to clear these mistakes and difficulties; but by the too great abundance and diversity of Precepts, the young beginner falleth into greater mistakes then before. Wherefore I will for remedy hereof, make only use of one observation, which as it is easier put in practise then many, so of all, I know it to be the best and surest for this purpose.

When (*Sui* and *Suus*) and the Nominative of the preceding Verb, belong both to one and the same Person; and the English Particles of these pronounes, to wit, (*Him, His, Hers, Theirs,*) cannot without altering the true sense, be rendered by (*Of Him, Of Her, Of Them,*) then you use to expresse them in Latine by these reciprocal Pronouns (*Sui, Suus,*) But these two conditions being wanting, you ought to make use of (*is, ipse, ille,*) the proof hereof may be shewn in one example; The Master Loveth his Scholler for his modesty, *Magister amat discipulum suum propter modestiam eius*; Here (*suus*) and the Nominative of the Verb Preceding, belongeth

belongeth both to the same Person, to wit, (*Magister*;) but the last (*his*) in the English, goeth to the Scholler and not to the Nominative of the Verb, (*Amar*)

Next you cannot change the first (*his*) by (*of him*) and keep the right sense; for if you say the Master loveth the Scholler, of him, its understood that of another man, and not his own Scholer; but the last (*his*;) may very well be changed by (*of him*;) because it is not the Masters modesty, but of some other man; so wit, of his Scholer.

Neither imagine with your self that to the putting of (*sui* and *suus*) both these conditions must be had, it is sufficient if you finde the last, though the first be wanting, As, *Aiunt Jacobum & suum filium hinc profectos esse*, They say that *James* and his son are gone from hence; you cannot say here, (the son of him;) otherwise it is of another man then *James*; but the Nominative of the Verb, is (*homines*;) and so it doth not with (*suus*) belong to the same person.

Further, that you may more easily know when (*suus*) and the Nominative of the Verb goeth both to one and the same person, look if the Substantive Noun with which it agreeth, appertaineth

eth to the Nominative of the Verb; As, (*discipulus*) in the former example, appertaineth to the Nominative (*Magister*) therefore (*suus*) which goeth with (*discipulus*) as with its Substantive, and the Nominative of the Verb, belongeth both to one person.

For the demonstrative (*sui*) your English, may give you assurance when it should be put, to wit. when you have (himself, or her self;) As, *John* loveth himself, *Joannes se amat, vel seipsum, aut semet amat.*

And to know when the Particle (*him*) is put by (*sui*) look if (*him*) and the Nominative of the preceeding Verb (but with all of the most noble and most considerable Verb) (for often there goeth two or more Verbs before it) belong to one person, which if it come so to passe, requireth (*sui*;) and if not, one of those, (*is, ille, ipse*;) As my Brother prayeth you to write to him, *Frater meus te rogat ut ad se scribas.* Here (*him*) is the same thing with the Nominative to (*rogat.*) *Marcellus* recommendeth his son to you, and prayeth you to keep him in his homage, *Marcellus commendat tibi filium suum, atque petit ut eum in officio contineas.* (*Him*) is not the same thing here with the person that

that recommendeth or prayeth: Wherefore I use one of these three: (*ille, is, ipse*.) If you are in doubt whether to put (*sui, suus,*) or (*ille, is.*) You may for greater security, make use of (*ipse,*) which participateth both of the Reciprocal Pronouns signification, and of the Relatives.

When there may be an Amphibulogie in following the preceding rule, you must not use it, but change the Active into a Passive; As here, *Petrus amat amantesse*, it is doubtful whether Peter loveth those that love him self, or those that love themselves, for the Latine can suffer both wayes, *Frater meus indignatur quod condiscipulus suus accuset se negligentie*: here (*se*) may go with the Nominative of the first Verb (*Frater,*) or with (*condiscipulus*) the Nominative to (*Accusat.*) Wherefore to speak more clear; *Frater meus indignatur quod a condiscipulo negligentie accusetur*; *Petrus amat eos a quibus redamatur.*

Sometimes the sense is so clear, that though the Pronounes could agree with diverse things without altering the Latine Concordance, yet you need not change your Verbs; As, *Petrus rogat Paulum ut ad se scribat*; here (*se*) belongeth to (*Petrus*) because if it went to (*Paulus,*) then

it would be out of sense : For no man is requested to write to himself; but if you say *Petrus rogat Paulum ut res suas curet*, Peter requesteth Paul to look to his affairs, it is doubtful both in English and Latine, for (*suas*) may as well be meant of the affairs of Peter as of Paul, and so may (*his*) and by changing the voice of your Verb, the doubt will yet remain; so this doubt or any of this kinde cannot be cleared better, then by referring the Pronoun (*suus*) to the principal Verb (*rogat*;) and so it goeth with Peters affairs, and not with Pauls, and if it were, *Petrus monet Paulum ut res suas curet*, (*suas*) is to be understood as belonging to Pauls affairs, because we admonish our friend to have a care of his affairs, and we request him to look to ours.

When the Verb (*videtur*) is an Impersonal, that is, hath no Nominative, then it hath after it self the Pronounes (*ille, is;*) As, *Ubi Caesar Romam venit visum est ei senatum cogere*, When Caesar came to Rome, he thought good to Convocate the Senate: but being taken personally, *id est* having a Nominative, then it will have after it the reciprocal Pronoun (*sui;*) As, *Petrus videtur sibi esse doctissimus*, Peter imagineth himself very learned.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Negative Particles, Non, Haud, Nemo, Nunquàm, Nullus, Nihil, Nèc, Neque, &c.

VWE say Commonly in Latine, (*duo negativa faciunt affirmativum*) two Negatives make an Affirmative, but to come to the right knowledge of this axiome, you must look to the ordering and placing of the Negatives.

First, If these Adverbs; (*Non, Haud, Minimè,*) be put after (*Nemo, Nunquàm, Nullus, Nihil:*) It is true that the affirmation, resulting from these Particles so placed, is diametrally opposite to a negation; As, *Nunquàm non, id est semper, nemo non, vel nullus non, id est, omnes, nihil non, id est, omnia.*

If (*non*) go before these Particles. there will not be so great a contrariety and opposition betwixt the Affirmation and Negation; As, *Non nunquàm, id est, aliquando,*

quando, non nullus, id est aliquis, non nihil, id est aliquid.

When the Conjunctions (*Nec neque*) goeth before a Negation, the Speech is Affirmative; As, *Neque illum non amo, id est illum amo, neque sum nescius, id est, probe scio, nec vel neque nego, id est fateor.*

When (*Nec, Neque*) followeth any Negative, they cannot make an Affirmative Speech, although you should repeat them never so often; As, *Nunquam illum neque vidi, neque attigi, I never saw him, nor touched him: Nemo unquam istum virum nec laudavit nec amavit, No man ever did praise or love this man, Usque adeo pertinax est & perfrixa mentis, ut nemo illum nec precibus flectere, nec nimis movere potuerit, aut a suscepta semel sententiâ depellere; He is so stubborn and fierce-minded that none can get him neither by prayers nor threatnings to leave off the opinion that he once undertakes.*



CHAP. VIII.

Of the words (*Patria*) and
(*Gens* .)

VHen the word (*Patria*) is accompanied with any of the possessive Pronouns , either in Latine or English ; As, *Meus*, *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Noster*, *Vester*, *Mine*, *Thine*, *His*, *Ours*, *Yours*, it is made use of; As, I have foughten for my Country, *Pugnavi pro Patriâ meâ* : Cicero did save his Country, *Cicero Patriam suam ab interitu vindicavit*.

But when it is not accompanied with these Pronouns, then you must make use, for expressing (Country) Of *Regio*, *Ager*, *Provincia*, *Solum*, *Locus*, *Pars*, *Gens*, and other such like; As, *Ulysses* travelled over many Countries, *Ulysses varia loca peragravit*; *Hannibal* did west Italy, *Agrum Italicum vastavit Hannibal* : *Pompey* did enlarge the Roman Empire by the Conquest of many Countries, *Multas Regiones, vel Provincias Imperio Romano Pompeius adjecit* ; My Brother is to come very soon to this Country, *In hac patres*
Frater

Frater meus propediem est venturus : This Country did at other times flourish in Learning, *Gens hac olim Studiis floruit*.

Of (*Gens*) remark likewise, that it is not taken only for a Country, but also for a Family ; As, *Gens Fabiorum*, The Family of the *Fabians* : *Vir ex Gente Patritiâ*, A man of a Noble Family, or of good Extraction.

To this Treatise I subjoyn another of great concernment, which is concerning Verbs that have a particular, or diverse Regiment, and because there are four which must be explained at large, because they contain greater difficulties then others, I will set apart two Chapters for treating of them.

CHAP. IX.

Of (*Persuadeo*) and (*Moneo*.)

SO often as these two Verbs are of the same signification with (*consulo*, *bortor*, *impello*) and others such like, they have the same Regiment with them, that is, they have (*Ut*) going after them with the Verbs following in the Conjunctive Mood ; As, the Master perswa-

deh me to joyn piety with Learning, *id est*, he counsels me, &c. *Præceptor suadet mihi ut cum literis pietatem jungam*: He did often admonish me to shun Idleness, *id est*, he did often exhort me, &c. *Sæpe me monuit ut otium fugerem*.

But if (*Persuadeo*) signifieth to make one believe, and (*Moneo*) to acquaint or advertise, then the Verb following is in the Infinitive; As, he did acquaint or or advertise me that my Brother was dead, *Monuit me Fratrem fato functum esse*: He did make me believe that you were gone, *Persuasit mihi te profectum fuisse*.

It is to be observed that (*Suadeo*) is most commonly used in the first signification, and (*Persuadeo*) in the second.

Although it may be known by the tenour and order of speech, what signification (*Moneo* and *Persuadeo*) are of; yet because the Young Scholar oftentimes taketh not time to peruse the whole Speech, I shall give him two short and sure Rules for this purpose.

The first is, when (*Moneo* and *Persuadeo*) are of the same signification with (*Consulo*, *Hortor*, *Impello*, *Auctor sum*, &c.) Then the Verb following, is either of the Indicative or Infinitive Mood, as may be seen in the preceding Examples of the first

first signification; As, the Master doth perswade me to add piety to Virtue; here the Infinitive, or that I add piety to vertue, here is the Indicative.

But when they are of the second signification, to wit, to make one believe, or to advertise one, the English Verb following is in the Indicative, and not in the Infinitive; As, he would make me believe that he hath greatly obliged me, and not, to have greatly obliged me.

The second is, that these two Verbs, being of the second signification, to wit, for, *Certioorem facio fidem facio*, may have after them a Verb of the Present, Preterit, or Future Tense; As, he makes me believe that he hath obliged me, or doth oblige me, or will oblige me; but being of the first signification, to wit, of *Hortor*, *Consulo*, *Auctor sum*, they will be put with a Verb of the Present Tense; As he counsels me to distrust my Enemies.

There is yet another mark to come to the knowledge of what signification they are of; which is, they being taken for (*Consulo*, *Hortor*, &c.) they have after themselves a Verb of a diverse person; because no man doth counsel himself, but some other, as, *Suades mihi ut fiam diligentior, te mouit ut melius negotia curares.*

Where you see in the first Example, the second and first Person, and in the second, the third and second ; but being of the second signification, to wit, of *Confirmo*, *fidem facio*, &c. They with the Verb following are both of the same person ; As, you will make me believe that you have obliged me ; here the Nominative to (*Make*) and (*Oblige*) is (*Tou*.)

CHAP. X.

Of the Verbs (*Consentio*, *Dissentio*) and their Synonimes.

THESE Verbs, *Consentio*, *Convenio*, *Congruo*, and others such like, will have after them the Person to whom the consent or agreement is made, in the Dative, or in the Ablative with (*Cum*;) As, *Socrates Platonis, vel cum Platone consentit*, *Socrates* is of *Plato's* Opinion.

The Verbs that are of a contrary signification to these, govern the Ablative with the Prepositions *A*, or *Ab* ; As, *Ab Aristotele Plato dissentit*, *Plato* is not of *Aristotle's* Opinion : *Ab Antonio Cæsar dissidet*, *Cæsar* disagreeeth with *Antony*.

But

But when there is two or more persons consenting or dissenting, copulated by a Conjunction, and therefore will have the Verb in the Plural Number, then you must put the person which ought to be in the Dative after *Consentio*, and that which was to be put in the Ablative after *Dissentio*, in the Accusative with the Preposition (*Inter*;) As, *Socrates* and *Plato* are of one mind, *Socrates & Plato inter se consentiunt*, and not *Sibi vel secum consentiunt*, otherwise it were to say that *Socrates* is of his own mind or opinion, and *Plato* of his; which is not the sense of your English; So likewise *Antonius & Cæsar inter se dissident*, *Antony* and *Cæsar* are at variance, or disagreeeth; The reason hereof is; that the Verbs (*Consentio*, *Dissentio*, &c.) must of necessity have two distinct terms, to make a conveniency or disconveniency betwixt the two persons.

Now (*Petrus & Paulus*) being thus coupled make but one term, unless they be distinguished and multiplied by the Preposition (*Inter*) which hath a Disjunctive force with it; hence it followeth that, if you had to put; *Antony* dissenteth from himself, and *Cæsar* from himself, you should not use (*Inter*) to diversifie them, because *Antony* nor *Cæsar* are

not distinct from themselves, although they both dissent from themselves, and so you say, Antonius & Cæsar *à se dissentiunt*, which is the same with, Antonius *à se dissentit*, Cæsar *à se dissentit*.

Although (*Inter*) cannot be put with a Noun of the Singular Number, because it tendeth to a distinction of persons, yet if it be a Collective Noun, you may use (*Inter*) because taken Collectively, this Noun is equivalent to the Plural Number; As, *Phylosophi inter se dissentiunt*, & *consentiunt*, The Phylosophers do agree and disagree; but if you say, *Phylosophi secum consentiunt*, & *à se dissentiunt*; It is, that every one in particular agreeth or disagreeeth with himself; so likewise, *Homines inter se amant*, it is, men loves one another, but *Homines se amant*, signifieth every one loveth himself.

*A Catalogue of Verbs which have
diverse Regiments and Con-
structions under one significa-
tion.*

John Bebout, Scholler amongst the
Jesuites, besides many worthy obser-
vations

vations wherewith he hath enriched *John Dispanter's Grammer*; did make a little Treatise, *De variâ verborum in vario sensu Construtione*, Of the diverse construction of Verbs of diverse significations; At the end whereof he did promise another, *De variâ verborum in eodem sensu Construtione*, Of the diverse Construction of Verbs under one signification; but because he did never, nor will not fullfill his promise, I have for the comfort of young Beginners, gathered them out, and for their greater conveniency, I have set them down according to the Alphabet.

I will not herein, more then in my former Treatises be tedious, by setting down the whole Text of the Writers out of which these Verbs are drawn, althouh *Bebout* hath done so in his *De variâ verborum in vario sensu Construtione*; I will only set down simply the Examples which I have drawn out of good Authors, whose Authorities are holden for Rules in the Scholes.

A.

Abdicare Magistrum, vel abdicare se Magistratu, To give over his Office.

Abrogare Legem, vel Lege, To abolish a Law.

Abjicere

Abjicere se alicui ad pedes, vel ad pedes alicujus se abjicere, To kneele down to any Body.

Abnuere aliquid alteri, vel alteri de re aliquâ abnuere, To refuse any thing to any body.

Abdere in terrâ, vel in terram, To hide any thing under ground.

Abjudicare sibi libertatem, vel abjudicare se a libertate, To deprive himself of liberty.

Abire Urbem, vel ab Urbe, To go out of Town; and this way may you put many Verbs which have the Preposition repeated wherewith they are composed, or understood, according to the Writers will; So we say promiscuously: *Abesse, Urbe, Domo, Curia, vel ab Urbe à Domo, à Curia,* To be out of Town, from Home, or from the Court: *Exire Classe, vel è Classe,* To go out of Schoole: *Ingradi Templum, vel in Templum,* To go into the Church: *Adire aliquem, vel ad aliquem,* To go to one, &c.

Acquiescere rei alicui, vel in re aliquâ, To rest, or take pleasure in any thing.

Abstinere scelere, & à scelere, vel à scelere se abstinere, To refrain from wickedness

Abundare re aliquâ, vel in re aliquâ, To abound in any thing.

Accedere ad Dei similitudinem, vel Deo ad similitudinem accedere, To resemble God.

Adjicere

Adicere, adicere, appellere animum studiis, vel ad studia, To set his mind upon his studies, by the Rule, *Ternum pro quarto, &c*

The which Rule comprehendeth a great many more Verbs of this same construction, so we say, *Accidere, & advolui pedibus alicujus,* To fall at ones knees: *Abdere se literis & in literas,* To betake himself to reading: *Accingere se operi & ad opus,* To buckle, or prepare himself to his work.

Accommodare se tempori & ad tempus, To turn with the times.

Applicare scalas muris & ad muros, To scale the Walls: *Alligare Arbori & ad Arborem,* To tie one to a Tree: *Adrepere amicitia, vel in amicitiam alicujus,* To creep into ones favour: *Imminere occasione, vel in occasionem,* To wait upon an occasion: *Illabi animis & in animos,* To enter into ones mind or Affection: *Imprimere aliquid animo & in animum,* To imprint or beat any thing into ones memory: *Instillare auribus aliquid, vel in aures,* To poure any thing into ones ears: *Imponere onus alicui, ve. in aliquem,* To impose a charge or burden on any man, and many others.

Abhorrere aliquem, vel ab aliquo, To have an aversion to any man.

Accedere

Accedere alicui ad genua, vel ad genua alicujus, To prostrate himself at ones knees.

Accipere aliquid ab aliquo, ex aliquo, & de aliquo, To hear something of any body.

Acceptus est Plebi, in Plebem & apud Plebem, He is Popular, or much liked by the People.

Accusare aliquem inertie, inertia & de inertia, vel alicujus inertiam accusare, To accuse one of negligence or sloughfulness: We say likewise, *Aliquem in re aliquâ Accusare.*

Acceptum referre, vel in acceptum, To keep an account of any thing, and set it down in the book of receipts.

Adequare pietatem doctrinæ, vel cum doctrinâ, To make equal piety with devotion, or to be as devout as learned.

Adherescere rei alicui, in re aliquâ, & ad rem aliquam, To adhear, or stick to a thing.

Adhibere severitatem aut severitatem in aliquo, & in aliquem, To use one severely.

Admirari rem aliquam, vel de re aliquâ, To marvel at any thing; *Admirari hominem in aliquo, vel aliquid in homine admirari,* To marvel at something in any man.

Admiscere aquam vino, vel cum vino, To mingle water with wine.

Admonere aliquem, aliquid, alicujus aut de aliquo,

aliquo, To admonish one of any thing.

Adoptare aliquem, pro filio, vel aliquem sibi in filium adoptare, To adopt one for his son.

Adesse judicio, in judicio, ad Judicium, To be present at the giving out of Judgment.

Adulari aliquem, vel alicui, To flatter any body.

Equiparare virtutes suas, ad virtutes alterius, vel cum Virtutibus, To compare his Virtues with another mans.

Aggredi dicere, vel ad dicendum, To begin to speak.

Allicere aliquem ad benevolentiam, aut, allicere benevolentiam alicujus, To obtain ones grace or favour.

Antecedere, antecellere, antecire alteri, aut alterum, To exceed, or out go another.

Appellare Tribunos vel ad Tribunos, To appeal to the Tribunes.

Appellere Classem ad locum aliquem, aut Classe appellere, To Arrive, or Land at any place.

Arcere progressu, vel a progressu, To hinder one from advancing.

Adscribi in civitatem, in civitate, & civitati, To be enfranchised, or made free-man of the City.

Asspergere sale carnes, vel salem carnibus,

To

To salt meat ; We say also, *Maculis vitam Aspergere, vel maculas vite*; To wrong ones Reputation.

Assentiri aliquid alteri, vel in aliquo, To be of one minde with another in any thing.

For Verbs of this sort, beginning by the letter (B) there is seldome found any, wherefore I passe to (C.)

C.

Calare Argentum, argento & in Argentis, To grave in silver.

Capere aliquid manu, vel in manum, To take in your hand.

Capio tedium, odium, satietatem, huius rei, & huius rei tedium, odium, satietas me capit, I am become weary of this thing.

Capere fructum laboris, & Industrie, vel ex labore & Industria, To reap fruits of his Labours and Industry.

Carerere aliquis, & aliquando rei, & rem, To want any thing.

Cavere aliquem, vel ab aliquo, & cavere sibi ab aliquo, To take heed lest any man hurt you, or to distrust any body.

Cedere jus, vel de jure, To yield off his own Right.

Cedere honorem suum alteri, vel honore, To yield up his honour to another ; So we say, *Cedere foro alicui, & curia*, The trick of

of Bankers to be out of the way, and so defraud him that had put money into their Bank.

Certare cum aliquo, & apud poetas, aliqui, To contest with any man.

Circundare manibus Urbem, vel menia Urbis, To wall a Town.

Cogitare, cognoscere rem aliquam, vel de re aliquâ, To think, or know of any thing.

Cogitare animo, in animo, cum animo, To think with himself.

Colloqui cum aliquo, alicui, & aliquem, To speak with one.

Colere aliquem loco, vel in loco Parentis, To esteem one as a Parent.

Committere se fidei alicujus, vel in fidem, To confide, or trust himself to one.

Committere existimationem suam alicui, vel de existimatione suâ, To give up his honour and reputation to another.

Commonere aliquem officii, officium, & de officio, To admonish one of his dutie.

Communicare cum altero rem aliquam, vel de re aliquâ, To communicate or reveal any thing to another.

Communicare honores alicui, vel cum aliquo, To make one partaker of his honours.

Commutare fidem pecuniâ, vel cum pecuniâ, to sell his trust and faith.

Comparare accusatores alicui, & in aliquem, To

To suborne men to accuse others.

Conferre vel comparare alterum alteri, vel cum altero, To compare the one with the other.

Comprehendere memoriam rei, vel rem memoriam comprehendere, To remember of any thing.

Comprimere linguam alicujus, vel alicui, To put one to silence.

Concedere alicui doctrinam vel de doctrinam, To yield to one in matter of Learning.

Concidit animus, vel animo, He loseth courage, or he fainteth.

Concitare Expectationem sui, vel de se, To gain himself a good Reputation.

Conciliare sibi benevolentiam alicujus, & ab aliquo, To gain ones affection.

Conciliare alterum alteri, vel alterum cum altero, To reconcile two that had fallen out.

Concludi in caveam & in Caveam, To be shut up into a Cave or darke place.

Condemnare aliquem Arrogantiam, Arrogantiam & de Arrogantiam, To condemn one of Pride; and so of other Verbs of the like signification; *Accusare, arguere, insimulare.*

Condere Corpus sepulchro, in sepulchrum, & in sepulchro, To bury any dead Corps.

Confidere firmitati Corporis & firmitate,
To

To confide, or trust to his Bodily strength.

Confiteri crimen, vel de crimine, To confesse of his fault.

Confligare morbo, vel cum morbo, To struggle or fight with a disease.

Congerere Titulos alicui & in Aliquem, To Honour one with Titles.

Congredi alicui, cum aliquo, & contra aliquem, To fall out with any man, or to encounter him.

Congruit ejus sermo tuis literis, vel cum tuis literis, His discourse agreeth with your letters.

Consentire alicui, vel cum aliquo, to be of another mans minde.

Conjungere Pietatem Doctrinæ, vel cum Doctrinâ, To add Piety to Vertue.

Conqueri fortunam & de fortunâ, To complain of fortune.

Conscendere navem, & in navem, To embarke.

Conjunctum esse alicui & cum aliquo, To be familiar with any man.

Consequi aliquem Itinere, vel in Itinere, To wait upon one in a Journey.

Conserere manum, vel manucum Hostibus, To come to hands with the Enemies.

Considere in aliquo loco, & apud aliquem locum, To sit down in some place.

Consulere malè, de aliquo, & in aliquem;

To use a man hardly.

Consulere alterum de re aliqua, & aliquid alterum consulere, To aske ones advice concerning any thing.

Constat ei mens, vel constat mente, He is of the same mind without alteration.

Consuescere alicui, vel cum aliquo, To frequent ones company.

Contendere vires & nervos, vel viribus & nervis contendere, To employ his force and power.

Contingere se inter se, & contingere inter se, To be allied with one another, to touch one another in Linage.

Convenit Petrus cum Paulo, vel inter Petrum & Paulum convenit, Peter and Paul, do agree together.

Convenit hoc Petro cum Paulo, vel Petro convenit cum Paulo de hoc, Peter and Paul, do agree in this.

Convincere aliquem maleficii, vel maleficium alicujus, To convince one of some wicked deed.

Convivere alicui & cum aliquo, To live with one.

Cupere alicui, vel causâ alicujus, To desire ones good.

D.

Damnari sceleris, To be condemned of some wicked deed.

Damnari de Vi, To be condemned for having used Violence.

Capite damnari, To receive sentence of Death, to be condemned to Die.

Damnari in Metallum, To be condemned to the Mines.

Decedere officio, vel de officio, To fail in his duty; and likewise we say, *Decedere, jure, sententiâ, provinciâ, viâ, vitâ, possessione, &c. vel de jure de sententiâ, &c.*

Decernere, aut deliberare rem aliquam, aut de re aliqua, To ordain, or consult of any matter.

Decidere spe, ex spe, & de spe, To loose hopes.

Declinare de vitiis, vel à vitiis, To fly, or shun vice.

Declinare de viâ, vel declinare se extrâ viam, To go out of the way.

Defendere aliquem ab injuriâ, vel defendere injuriam alicujus, To save one from receiving a wrong.

Defendere solem, & à sole, To save one from the heat of the sun.

Deferre Studium suum amicis, vel ad amicos, To offer his service to his friends.

Deficit me animus, uel mihi, deficio animo, deficitur animus. I faint, or am discouraged.

Defigere oculos in terram, vel in terrâ, To cast down his eyes.

Defletere ex itinere, & iter defletere de cursu, & defletere se de curriculo, To go out of the right way.

Delinquere aliquid, & in aliquo, To offend in something.

Depellere agnos lacte, & à lacte, To wean the lambs; so you say, *Depellere sententiâ, & à sententiâ,* To make one change his opinion.

Deperire aliquem amore, vel amore alicujus, To be passionately in love with any one.

Deplorare miseras, & de miseriis, To lament calamities.

Deponere mentum in gremio alicujus, To lay his chin upon anothers brest.

Deponere malleolum in terram, To beat a hammer into the earth.

Deponere aliquid in fide, in fidem & apud fidem alicujus, To put any thing in another mans trust.

Deprecari reditum alicujus ab aliquo, vel pro reditu alicujus aliquem deprecari, To pray one, for the returning of another.

Derogare fidei testium, vel de fide, To derogate from the Testimony of witness.

Desistere

Desistere sententiā, à sententiā, vel de sententiā, To leave off, or forsake his opinion.

Desperare salutem alicujus, saluti, vel de salute, To despair of ones health.

Deturbari spe, de spe, ex spe, To be quite out of hopes.

Detrahere alicui & de aliquo, To detract, or speak ill of any one.

Detrahere dignitatem, vel de dignitate, To diminish ones honour and reputation.

Detrahere pretio, & de pretio, To take, or withdraw from the price of any thing.

Diffidere alicui, & de aliquo, To distrust one.

Dimicare de re, vel pro re, To contest about any thing.

Disceptare controversias, vel de controversiis, To examine differences.

Disputare aliquid, vel de aliquo, To dispute, or treat of any thing.

Discrepare sibi, vel à se, in re aliqua & de re aliquā, To disagree, or dissent from himself in something, to contradict himself.

Dissentire ab aliquo, & cum aliquo, To be different in opinion from another man.

Dividere Nummos militibus & in milites, To distribute Money amongst Souldiers.

Dare pecuniam fenori, fenore, & in

senus, To give money upon interest.

Dare aliquid in manu & in manum, To give into ones hand.

Dare operam alicui exercitationi, & in aliquam exercitationem, To betake himself to some exercise.

Doleo Caput, Capite, vel à Capite, vel Caput mihi dolet, My Head doth pain me.

Doleo Patris interitum, interitu, & de interitu, I am much troubled for my Fathers death.

Dubitare aliquid & de aliquo, To doubt of any thing.

Ducere gloria, vel in gloriam aliquid, To esteem any thing honourable.

Dominari alicui, & in aliquem, To dominier over one; and likewise, *Fortuna in rebus dominatur*, Fortune dominiereth over all things.

E.

Efferri fufere, & cum funere, To be carried forth to burial.

Efflagitare auxilium alicujus, vel ab aliquo, To aske help of any man.

Egredi urbe, urbem, extra urbem, To go out of Town.

Elabi è telis alicujus, & inter tela, To escape ones darts.

è laborare in re aliquâ, & aliquando, in aliquid,

quid, To take pains upon any thing.

Emergere, aquis, ex aquis, & extra aquas,
To go out of the water.

Eminebat ex ore, crudelitas, vel in ore, cru-
elty did appear in his face.

*Emungere alicui argentum, & aliquem ar-
gento*, To cheat any man of his money.

*Enunciare Arcana hominibus, & apud ho-
mines*, to divulge secrets.

Iresubsidio & in subsidium, to assist, or
help one.

Eripere alicui vitam, vel aliquem vitæ, to
kill one.

Eripere aliquem morti, vel à morte, to de-
liver one from death.

*Exardescere gloriæ cupiditate, & ad gloriæ
cupiditatem*, to be much ambitious of ho-
nour.

*Excellere aliis, inter alios, præter alios, &
super alios*, to exceed others.

*Excidit memoria hujus rei, vel hæc res exci-
dit memoriâ*, they speak no more, or
minde no more of this thing.

Excusare se alicui, & apud aliquem, to
excuse himself to any one.

Excusare aliquid & de aliquo se excusare,
to excuse himself of any thing.

Eximere vinculis & é vinculis, to take one
out of prison or bondage.

Exorare, expetere, exposcere aliquid deos,

aut à diis, to aske the gods something.

Expectare ducem in castris aut in castra, Supp. *venturum*, to expect the Captains coming to the Camp.

Explere animum alicujus, & alicui, To give all satisfaction and contentment to a man.

Expostulare cum altero in injuriam, vel de injuriâ, To complain to one of the injury that he hath done.

Exprimere vocem alicujus, & alicui, To draw a discourse or words out of one.

Exprimere verbum verbo, è verbo, de verbo, To tell, or give an account of a thing, word by word.

Exprobare vitia adversariorum, vel adversariis vitia exprobrare, To object to our adversaries their vices.

Expellere, expedire, ejicere, exterminare, extrudere, exturbare, Urbe, vel ex Urbe, To banish one from off the Town, or out of the Town.

Exuere vestem alicui, vel veste aliquem, To rake off ones cloaths.

Exuere Jugum, & exuere se Jugo, To shake off the Yoak.

F.

Id facit à reo, pro reo, cum reo, That makes for him that is Arraigned.

Facere

Facere bona alicui, & in aliquem, To do good to any one.

Facere mentionem alicujus, & de aliquo, To speak or make mention of any one.

Facere aliquid consilio, vel de consilio, alicujus, To do a thing by another mans Counsel.

Fastidire aliquem, vel alicujus, To loath any one.

Ferre fructum victoriae, & à victoriâ, To reap the fruit of the Victory.

Fateri scelus & de scelere, To confesse his wickedness.

Fraudare milites stipendio, vel militum stipendium, To defraud the Souldiers of their pay.

Fugere conspectum alicujus, & è conspectu, To fly or shun any body.

Fungi officio, & officium, To do his duty.
So frui re, & frui rem, To enjoy any thing.

G.

Gaudere gaudio & gaudium, To rejoyce exceedingly.

Gigni capite, & in caput, To be born with the head first.

Gloriari aliquid, de re aliqua, ob aliquam rem, To glory in any thing.

Gratulari adventu alicujus, vel de adventu,
vel

vel adventum, To be glad at ones return.

H.

Habere aliquid certum, vel pro certo, compertum vel pro comperto, To hold a thing for certain.

Habere quædam dubia, in dubiis & pro dubiis, To doubt of some things.

Habere aliquid derelictum, & pro derelicto, To leave or abandon any thing.

Habere aliquid despiciatui, vel despiciatum habere, To despise a man.

Habere alicui præcipuum honorem, vel habere aliquem præcipuo honore, & in honore habere, To respect and honour one greatly.

Habere aliquem pro patre, loco patris, & in loco patris, To look upon one, or esteem him as a Father.

Habere aliquid odio, in odio & in odium, To hate any thing.

Habere orationem ad aliquem, apud aliquem, & cum aliquo, to make a speech before one.

Habere in potestate, vel in potestatem, To have in power.

Bellè habere, & bellè habere se, To be in good health.

Habere usum alicujus rei, vel in aliquâ, To be well seen, or expert in any thing.

Heret peccatum illi, & in illo, All the fault is in him.

I. *Jactare*

I.

Jaclare se de re aliquâ, in re aliquâ, ob rem aliquam, & rem aliquam jaclare, To vaunt or brag of any thing.

Illabi animis, animos & in animos, To get into ones affection or good likeing.

Illudere alicui, & aliquem in aliquem, & in aliquo, To scorn or jest at one.

Imminere occasione & in occasionem, To look or wait for an occasion.

Impertire alicui salutem, vel aliquem salute, To greet or salute one.

Implicari morbo & in morbum, To be detained by sickness.

Imponere summam manum rei, & in re, To accomplish any thing.

Imprimere aliquid animo, in animo, & in animum, To imprint any thing in ones mind.

Incessit me cupido, vel mihi, I have a desire to, &c.

Incidere in æs, & in ære, to grave in brass, or cut out upon brasse, so likewise, *Incidere Marmori,* to cut in Marble.

Inclinat acies, vel inclinatur, The Army taketh the flight, or turneth their backs.

Includere in carcerem, & in carcere, to put into prison.

Incubare ova, & ovis, to sit on egges.

Incumbere

Incumbere gladio, vel in gladium, to fall upon his sword.

Incurfare aliquem, vel in aliquem, to juffle, or dash one againſt another, to run againſt another.

Indicare Conjuratiōem, vel de Conjuratiōe, to diſcover a Plot or Conſpiracy.

Inducere animum, vel in animum, to imagine, or call to mind.

Induere ſibi veſtem, aut ſe veſte induere, to put on his cloaths.

Induere ſe in laqueos, to enſnare himſelf.

Inire gratiam ab aliquo, vel cum aliquo, to oblige a man.

Inferre periculum capiti alicujus, & in periculum capitis aliquem inferre, to accuſe one of a capital crime.

Infundere aliquid naribus, in nares, per nares, to poure any thing into the noſtrils.

Indulgere alicui, aliquem, & in aliquem, to make much of one, and uſe him kindly.

Ingerere probra & convitia alicui, & in aliquem, to reproach a man.

Ingredi orationem & in orationem, to begin a diſcourſe.

Inniti baſta, vel baſtā, to leane upon a Pike, or Halbard.

Inſiſtere rei, in re, & in rem, to be bent, or earneſt upon any thing.

Inſiſtere viam, vel iter, to keep on his way.

Inſputare

Insputare aliquem, & alicui, to spit upon one.

Internere lectum pallio, vel lecto pallium, to spread a cloak upon a bed.

Intercludere comitatum hostibus, vel hostes comitatu, to hinder an Army from getting victuals.

Interdicere alicui purpuram & purpuram, to forbid one to wear Scarlet.

Interesse convivio, & in convivio, to be at a Feast.

Interjacet via Romam & Venetiam, vel Romae & Venetiis, vel inter Romam & Venetias, there is a way betwixt Rome and Venice.

Intueri aliquem, & in aliquem, to look upon one.

Invadere Urbem, & in Urbem, to assault a Town.

Invasit cupiditas animis, animos & in animos, I have got a desire to, &c.

Invehi Urbem, & in Urbem, to be brought into the Town by force.

Insultare alicui, & in aliquem, to insult upon a man.

Invidere alicujus dignitati, vel alicui dignitatem, to envie ones honour.

Invitare aliquem Hospitio, vel in Hospitium, to invite one to lodging.

Invosare subsidium alicujus, aut aliquem

in subsidium, to call to one for help.

Jungere pietatem doctrinæ, vel cum doctrinâ
to add piety to learning.

*Irruere in aliquem, & aliquando activè, ir-
ruere aliquem*, to rush, or run upon one.

*Jungere currum equis, vel jungere equos ad
currum, vel currui*, to put the horses in the
Coach.

L.

Laborare invidiâ, vel ex invidiâ, to be
greatly envied and hated.

Laborare capite, & è capite, To have a
pain in the head.

*Laborare ad rem aliquam, vel circa rem
aliquam*, To take pains upon a thing.

Levare alicui onus, & aliquem onere, To
lighten one of his burden, so we say, *Le-
vare hominibus curam, dolorem, metum, labo-
rem, paupertatem, vel levare homines, curâ
dolore, metu, labore, paupertate.*

Liberare aliquem culpâ, & interdum culpa,
To declare one innocent, or not guilty
of what he is accused.

Malè loqui alicui & de aliquo, To speak
ill of one.

Ludere ludum, vel ludo, to play a game,
or at a game.

Ludere aleam, aut aleâ, to play at Dice;
or other games of hazzard.

M. Manere

M.

Manere ad Urbem, vel in Urbe, ad exercitum, vel in exercitu, To stay in Town, or in the Army.

Sententia mihi manet, vel maneo in sententiâ, I am still of my former opinion.

Manat arbor picem vel pice, vel pix manat ex arbore, The pitch dropeth out of the tree.

Mederi vulneribus, & contra vulnera, To cure wounds.

Meditari rem aliquam, aut de re aliquâ, To think of any thing.

Meminime videre, vel meminisse videre, & vidisse, I remember to have seen.

Mergere aliquem equore, in equore, sub equore, To dip, or plunge one in the Sea.

Metuere alicui & pro aliquo, To be in fear for one.

Mirari aliquid & de aliquo, To marvel at any thing.

Miscere aquam Vino, vel Vinum aquâ, To mix water with Wine.

Moderari cupiditatibus, & cupiditates, To bridle or moderate his passions.

Morere alicujus mortem, & morte alicujus, To be troubled for the death of any one.

Monere aliquem alicujus rei, aliquam rem, & de re aliquâ, To advertise one of any thing, and sometimes, *monere alicui.*

Morari

Morari apud aliquem, & cum aliquo, To stay, or live with one

Movere aliquem senatu, & é senatu, to put one out of the Senate, or Parliament.

Mutare pacem Bello, & in Bellum, to change Peace into Warr.

Mutare se loco, vel mutare locum, to change his room or place.

Mutare Palium Vestis, vel cum Vestis, to change his Cloke for a Garment.

N.

Narrare alicui pericula sua, & de periculis, to tell one of his dangers

Niti conjecturâ & in conjecturâ, to build upon ones conjecture.

In ejus vitâ nitebatur salus civitatis, on his life, was depending the safety of the city.

Nocere alicui, and sometimes *aliquem*, to hurt any body.

Nupta est Cæsari, vel cum Cæsare, She is married to Cæsar.

O.

Obambulare foribus, vel ante fores, to walk before the gate or door.

Obequitare Agmen, vel Agmini, to ride round about the Troops or Army.

Objicere aliquid crimini, vel in loco criminis, to object any thing as a fault, or crime,
Oblivisci

Oblivisci injuriam, vel injuria to forget an injury.

Obrepere animis, & in animos, To creep into ones affection insensibly.

Obrepi te fames, Hunger will presently come upon you.

Obruere terrâ, vel in terra, To hide under ground.

Obtreclare laudibus alicujus & aliquando laudes, To detract from ones praise.

Obvenire hereditate, vel ex hereditate, To fall by inheritance.

Observare oculis & ante oculos, To appear to the eye.

Obumbrare domum, vel domo, To overshadow the house.

Obvertere signa hosti, & in hostem, To turn the Ensigns towards the Enemy.

Occumbere morti, mortem, & morte, to die.

Occupare se ad aliquod negotium, & in aliquo negotio, To be occupied in doing of any thing.

Occupare pecuniam fœnore alicui, vel apud aliquem, To give unto one money upon interest.

Offendere alicui, & aliquem, To hurt or offend one.

Offendere in scopulis & ad scopulos, To hit, or hurt himself against a Rock.

Offendere animum alicujus, & animum ali-
Q
cui

cui, To offend one, or move him to anger.

Opponere se periculis, & ad pericula, To expose himself to danger.

Opponere manum oculis, & antè oculos, To put his hand before his eyes.

Oppugnare aliquem capite, & fortunis, & alicujus caput, & fortunas oppugnare, To labour to bring one in danger of life and goods.

P.

Participare aliquem consilii, vel consilium cum aliquo, To make one partaker of his Intentions.

Pellere curiâ vel è curiâ, To put, or thrust out of the pleading place.

Pendet animus meus, pendet mihi animus, vel pendeo animo, I am uncertain, or in doubts.

Pendere ex arbore, vel in arbore, To hang upon a tree.

Pendere penas sceleris, & pro scelere, To suffer for his wickedness.

Pensare laudem crimine, vel cum crimine, To recompence praise with reproach.

Penetrare in Urbem, To go into the heart of the Town.

Penetrare se in fugam, To take the flight.

Penetrare se in speluncam, To go into a Cave or Den.

Percontari

Percontari aliquid aliquem, ex aliquo, ab aliquo, vel aliquem de re aliqua percontari, To aske one any thing.

Permittere se fidei, & potestati, vel in fidem & potestatem alicujus, To confide or trust to the discretion and power of another.

Persequi aliquem vestigiis, & alicujus vestigia, To follow the foot-steps of another.

Personabat Urbs tota clamoribus, vel clamores tota Urbe personabant, Cryes are heard all the Town over.

Pervadere Agros, & per Agros, To passe through Lands or Countryes.

Petere de aliquo, & poetice, aliquem, To aske at one.

Petere aliquid alicui, vel pro aliquo, To aske something for another.

Petere veniam errati, vel ex errato, To aske pardon for his fault or escape.

Pollet Auctoritate, aut pollet ejus Auctoritas, He hath Power and Credit.

Ponere coronam in capite, & in caput, To put the Crown upon his head.

Ponere aliquem, in gratia aut in gratiam apud alterum, To bring one into favour with another.

Ponere in oculis, & ante oculos, To lay before the eyes.

Ponere spem in re aliqua, & rem aliquam in spe, To put great confidence in any thing.

Ponere insidias alicui, & contrà aliquem,
To lay snares for any man.

Ponere diem totum in aliquâ re, & in aliquam rem, To passe a whole day in doing something.

Poscere aliquid alterum, vel ab altero, To require any thing from another.

Postulare injuriarum vel de injuriis aliquem, To accuse one of Injuries.

Potiri Regno, vel Urbe, & Regni vel Urbis,
To make himself Master of a Kingdome and Town.

Præbere se virum fortem, & præbere virum fortem, To shew himself a Gallant Man.

Præcavere insidias, & ab insidiis, To evite snares by foreseeing them.

Præcurrere aliquem, & alicui, To out-run one.

Præstare cæteris, inter cæteros, & aliquando cæteros to exceed others.

Præstare strenuum Ducem, vel se strenuum Ducem, to shew himself a Courageous Captain.

Præstringere oculos alicujus, & alicui, to dim, or dazle ones eyes

Procumbere pedibus alicujus, ad pedes, & antè pedes, to fall at ones feet.

Prodere memoriæ vel memoriæ, to leave in Record.

Prohibere aditum alicui, vel aliquem aditu,

to hinder one from entering.

Proficisci Romam, & ad Romam, Togo
to Rome.

Propugnare equitatem, & pro equitate, To
fight for Equity, or maintain the Truth.

Pugnare cum Hoste, aut contra Hostem,
To fight against an Enemy.

Purgare crimen, & purgare se de crimine,
To clear himself of a crime.

Putare nihil, & pro nihilo, To think of no-
thing.

Q.

Querere aliquid ex aliquo, ab aliquo, & de
aliquo, To aske any thing from any one.

Queri injurias & de injuriis, To com-
plain of injures done him.

Queri alicui, cum aliquo, & apud aliquem,
To complain to any body.

R.

Recordari rem aliquam, & rei alicujus, To
remember of any thing.

Reddere Spiritum Patriæ & pro patriâ, To
dye for his Country.

Referre aliquem in reos, & inter reos, To
put one among the number of guilty
persons.

Renunciare aliquid aut de re aliqua, To
relate or tell any thing.

Q3

Reponere

Reponere in numerum, & in numero, To put in the number of, &c.

Reposcere aliquid alterum, aut ab altero, To aske one any thing.

Repugnare veritati, aut contra veritatem, To gain-say the truth.

Rescribere Literis, & ad Literas, To answer ones Letters.

Respicere aliquem, & ad aliquem, to look back upon one.

Restituere sanitatem alicui, aut aliquem, sanitati, To give health to one.

Retinere memoriam alicujus rei, aut memoria aliquid retinere, To keep any thing in minde.

Ridere aliquid & de re aliqua, To laugh at any thing.

S.

Scatere molestiis, & molestiarum, To be exceeding troubled.

Sedere equo, vel in equo, To ride or go on horse-back.

Sequi vestigiis aliquem, & alicujus vestigia, To follow ones footsteps.

Serpere humi, & per humum, To creep on the ground.

Solvere e portu, aut navem e portu solvere, To depart by Ship from any Haven.

Solvere obsidionem Urbis, aut obsidione Urbem,

bellum, To raise a Siege from a Town.

Solvere vitam alicui, aut, aliquem vitam solvere, To put one to death.

Speculare gloriam, honores, opes, vel ad gloriam, honores, opes, To aspire to glory, honour and riches.

Hac domus spectat orientem vel, in orientem, This house standeth Eastwardly.

Statuere exemplum in homine, & in hominem, To make one an example to others.

Stare ab aliquo, & cum aliquo, To take ones part, and be for him.

Stare fide & in fide, To keep his word.

Struere odium alicui, & in aliquem, to make one be hated.

Suadere pacem, & de pace, To be for making of Peace.

Subducere se pugna vel à pugna, To retire himself from the fight.

Subire, vel succedere muris, muros, & ad muros, to go over, or scale the walls.

Subjicere oculis, & sub oculos, to lay before ones eyes.

Supersedere pugna, pugnam, & pugna, to defer the battel to another occasion.

Suscitare somno, vel à somno, to awake one from sleep.

Suspendere arbori, de arbore, & in arbore, to tie or hang up to a tree.

T.

Tacere aliquid, & de aliquâ re, to conceal any thing.

Temperare lacrymis, & à lacrymis, to abstain from crying, & *dicimus, temperare se ab aliquo maleficio,* to refrain from any wicked thing, or wicked deed.

Timere aliquem, & timere sibi ab aliquo, to fear that he will receive harme from any one.

Tradere custodie, & in custodiam, to commit one to prison.

Transfigere aliquem gladio, per pectus, & pectus alicujus transfigere, to run a sword through ones body.

V.

Vacare morbo, metu, & à morbo, à metu, to be free of sickness and fear.

Vacare operi, & poeticè in opus, To betake himself to the doing of some work.

Vagari orbe, in orbe & per orbem, To gad and wander up and down the world.

Valet auctoritate, aut valet ejus auctoritas, He is a man of power and credit.

Vehi equo, & in equo, curru, & in curru, To go on Horse, or in Coach.

Venire auxilio alicui, vel in alicujus auxilium,

lium, To come for ones assistance.

Vertere aliquid laudi, & in laudem, *crimini, & in crimen*, To praise, or dispraise one in any thing.

Vigilare ad multam noctem, vel de multâ nocte, To sit up late.

Vindicare se ab aliquo, & de aliquo, To revenge himself upon one.

Vindicare scelera alicujus in alterum & in altero, To punish one for anothers crime, or misbehaviour.

Verbs, that in changing their Syntax, change their signification.

Æ*Mulari alicui, id est, invidere*, to envy,
Æmulari aliquem, id est, imitari, to imitate, or follow ones example.

Auscultare alicui, id est, obedire, to obey.

Auscultare aliquem, id est, audire, to hear.

Cupere alicui, id est, favere, to befriend one.

Cupere aliquem, id est, expetere, to desire any one.

Deficere alicui, id est, desse, to be wanting, or to fail to one.

Deficere alicuique, id est, destituere, to forsake, or abandon any one.

Do tibi literas, id est, do tibi perferendas ad alium, I give you letters to deliver to another.

Do ad te literas, id est, per alium literas, ad te mitto, I send you letters by some one.

Fenerare alicui pecuniam, id est, dare ad usuram, to lend out money upon use.

Fenerare ab aliquo pecuniam, id est, accipere ad usuram, to borrow money upon use.

Prospicio meæ salutis, id est, salutem procuro, I take a care of my health.

Prospicio periculum, id est, prævideo, I foresee the danger.

Recipio tibi, id est, promitto, I promise to you.

Recipio librum, id est, iterum accipio, I receive a book which I had before.

Recipe te dominum, id est, i, go thou home.

Refero tibi, id est, narro, I relate or tell to you.

Refero ad Senatum, id est, quod in consultationem venit, I refer it to the Senat's Ordinance or Decree.

Vaco Philosophiæ, id est, operam do, I study to Philosophy.

Vaco ad Philosophiam, id est, otium habeo,
I have time to study to Philosophy.

Vaco culpā, id est, careo, I am blameless.

Vacat locus, id est, vacuus est, The place is empty.

*Most easie and useful Rules which
ought to be Learned and Pra-
ctised by all those who are In-
expert in matter of Exercise or
Composition.*

I have oftentimes seen and had to do with Schollers, who knew the Speculative part, or precepts of Grammer sufficiently; but when they came to the practical part, or application of these precepts, they failed exceedingly; and being studious to know the cause of this to frequent defect, I found it to be the want of Method and Orderly proceeding in composing.

Some there is, who will impute this to the want of custome or use; but they are much mistaken herein, for a custome or habit hath for its chief end, to beget a facility,

facility, and not a certitude, which is the effect of Rules and Method; wherefore, it is necessary to learn exactly these methodical directions following, and I can assure all those who will take pains herein, (by the experience, that I have had of others) that one or two months practise will improve them to admiration.

There is no word in the English, which cannot be reduced to one of the eight parts of Speech.

If then you meet with a Noun Substantive or Pronoun in the English Argument of your Exercise; the greatest difficulty, and first thing to be looked to, is, in what case they must be put, which is known by finding out the Verbs that follow in your Sentence; As, if you had, **My Brother** studies and thou playes; the Noun is (*Brother*) the Pronoun (*Thou*) the Verbs are, (*studies and playes*;) question now your self who, or what, doth the action, of these Verbs, to wit, who is it that studies? and you will find it to be the Noun (*Brother*;) who playes? and it will appear to be the Pronoun (*Thou*;) therefore the Noun and Pronoun are put by the Nominative case, because they do the actions of the two Verbs following.

But

But if the Noun or Pronoun do not do the actions of the Verbs following, they are not to be put by the Nominative case; but in the cases that the Verbs following requires; As, I read *Cicero*, (*Cicero*) does not read, but (*I*;) wherefore it's put by the Accusative, because the Verb requires an Accusative, *Lego Ciceronem*; So, God sees him, (*Him*) is not the thing that seeth but (*God*) wherefore (*Him*) is put in the Accusative, because the Verb (*Seeth*) requires it, *Deus videt eum*.

The Nominative of a Passive Verb is that which suffers or receives the action of another; As, *I* am loved (*I*) is the Nominative, because (*I*) receives the love of another.

After you have made a right Concordance with the Nominative and it's Verb; fail not in the next place to look what nature of Verb it is, whether an Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent or Common.

If it be an Active, or a Deponent of the Active signification, then it will have the thing that the Action of it falls on in the Accusative; As, I worship God, and love my friends; After you have found the Nominative to (*Worship and Love*) which

is (*I*) then enquire what or whom do I worship and love? and you will find that the action of the first Verb, falls upon (*God*) and the action of the second, upon (*Friends*;) therefore you say *Veneror Deum, & amo Parentes.*

If the Verb be a Passive, or a Deponent of the Passive signification, then it hath after it the Noun or Pronoun in the Ablative; to wit, that Noun or Pronoun, from whence proceedeth the suffering; As, I am loved by you, here the suffering proceeds from (*You*) because (*I*) doth receive the love that comes from (*You*;) *Amor à te*, if it be an inanimate thing that the suffering proceeds from, it is put in the Ablative without a preposition; As, *Obruor miseriis*, I am over-charged with miseries; and thus much of the Nominative and the Verb.

If you meet with an Adjective, do nothing with it before you know its substantive, which is found out by taking your Adjectives (As, if you had a good Citizen and valiant Souldier,) (*good and valiant*) and say who or what is good? and it will be found to be the (*Citizen*,) who or what is valiant? and you will see it to be (*Souldier*,) having found out your Substantives then make them agree; af-

ter see of what degree of Comparison your Adjective is; If it be of the Comparative, remember to give it the Ablative.

If it be of the Superlative, it will have the Genitive.

Secondly, consider if it signifieth Plenty or Scarcity, Pleasure or Displeasure, and give it the cases after it, according to its nature.

To know in what case to put the Substantive, you first look if it be the Nominative to a Verb or not; if it be, it is put by the Nominative, if not, look then if the action of any Active Verb falls upon it, as hath been already said; or if it be an Instrument, wherewith an action is done, or of Price, Time, Measure, Distance, the way how to do an action, the cause why any thing is done, and proceed according to the Rules of the Syntax concerning these Substantives, whereof here are Examples, *Pugno ense, emi asse, latus tres ulnas, vel tribus ulnis, disto tria miliaria vel miliaribus, dormio duas horas, vel duobus horis; Surrexi horâ sextâ, lego magnâ difficultate, vel magnâ cum difficultate, taceo pudore, vel præ pudore.*

When you meet with a Relative, which is most commonly (*That, Whom, Which, He,*

He, She, They) The first thing you are to do, is to know the Antecedent, which is done by taking the Verb or Adjective following the Relative, and questioning yourself by *who*, or *which*; As, my Brother whom I Love; (*whom*) is the Relative; to know its Antecedent, then question yourself so, who is it, or which is it, that I love? It will appear to be (*Brother*;) then having made it agree in three with the Antecedent, to wit, in Gender, Number and Person, (for in case it doth not agree, unlesse it go before the Antecedent: As, *Quas scribo Literas, &c.*) The next care is, to see in what case it is to be put; to know this, look to the Verb or Verbs following, and see if there be found a Nominative to them besides the Relative; If there is one, then your Relative must be put in the case that the Verb or Verbs will have after them, as in the former Example, my Brother whom I love; here (*whom*) is not the Nominative to (*Love*) but (*I*;) wherefore (*whom*) is put in the Accusative, it being the case that the Verb will have after it; if there is no Nominative besides the Relative, then the Relative is the Nominative; You must proceed this same way with the Antecedent to know into what

what case it ought to be put.

But because young Apprentices are often mistaken in this Concordance, in putting the Relative with the Verb that goes to the Antecedent, and contrarywise in joyning the Antecedent with the Verbs that have to do with the Relative; I will give him a sure mark to distinguish what belongs to the Relative, from that which belongs to the Antecedent.

Consider then so often as you have to do with a Relative and an Antecedent, if the Relative sentence be as a Parenthesis, that is, a sentence having so little a dependence or Connection with what goes before it, or after it, that both these parts can make a perfect sentence without it; As, *Cæsar*, when he came to *Rubicon*, doubted whether he should pass over the River; here (when he came to *Rubicon*) hath so little a connection with what goes before it, to wit, (*Cæsar*) and the words that go after it, that they can make a perfect sentence without it, thus, *Cæsar* doubted whether he should pass over the River.

The Relative sentence, is as a Parenthesis, so often as the words going before it, cannot make a perfect sense; but leaves the minde in suspense, and expectation

of something to come after; As, If I should begin to speak to one, and say, *Cæsar*, and stop here, would not he expect something to follow, and lie in suspense till I should compleat the sentence?

Thus having made clear what Verbs goes to the Relative, and what Verbs to the Antecedent, it's easie according to what hath been said, to know into what Case to put them.

There remains now, I should speak of a Participle, seeing of a Noun, Pronoun and a Verb, I have spoken sufficiently, and because I have treated of it at large in some preceding Chapters, I shall only hint at these two things now: first, that so often as it is to be put in the Future of the Passive, you put the Dative after it in stead of an Ablative; As, *Amandus est mihi probus*, and not *à me*.

Secondly, That you look if it hath any dependence upon any Verb Following, or Preceding, or not; if it hath, put the Participle of your English by the Subjunctive Mood, with (*Cum*) if it hath not a Dependence, put it by the Absolute Ablative.

This Dependence is known, if your English Participle, agreeth with the Nominative of any Verb of the sentence, as
knowing

knowing that you was come, I came to see you; Here (I) the Nominative to (*came*) agreeth with (*knowing*), and consequently it depends upon the Nominative, for so you may say; I knowing that you was come, did come to see you, *Cum noverim te venisse, veni huc te visum.*

And if there is no agreement betwixt the Participle and the Verb, then you put it by the Absolute Ablative; As, The Souldiers being killed, the Captains did flie; Here you cannot say as in the former example, The Caprains being killed, they did flie, wherfore there is no Dependence and so you may put it by the Ablative, *Occisis militibus aufugerunt duces.*

If you finde an Adverb, set it plainly down, unlesse it be of Quanticy, Time, or Place, and then you ought to give it a Genitive; of Place, there is four sorts.

The first is, Adverbs to a Place, which are *Huc*, to this Place, *isthuc illuc*, and then you use after Verbs of Motion to a Place.

The second is, Adverbs from a Place; As, *Hinc*, from hence, *isthinc, ilinc, &c.* and they are put after Verbs signifying a motion from a Place; As, *Abeo, Recedo, Venio.*

The third sort is, Adverbs by a Place;

As, *Hàc*, By this Place, *isthàc*, *illàc*, and they are put after Verbs signifying a Motion by a Place; As, *Transeò*, *praterèò*, &c.

The last is Adverbs of Rest; As, *Hìc*, here, *isthìc*, *illìc*, and they follow Verbs of Rest; As, *Quiescò*, *Sedeò*. As concerning a Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction, there can be said nothing more of them then is said in the Grammers.

ERRATA'S.

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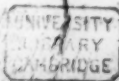
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